The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2847. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

Names of the Candidates Before the People.

Besides the Presidential Election, there will take place to-morrow elections for various State Officers, Assemblymen and Congressmen in New-York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, New-Jersey, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Delaware. New-York has to elect State and Judicial Officers a Congressional Delegation, and a House of Assembly; Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota have to elect State Officers and Congressmen, and New-Jersey, Wisconsin, and Delaware elect Congressmen only. We publish below the names of all the candidates before the people including the Electoral Ticket for the State of New-York:

NEW-YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

Republican.	Fusion.	Radical Abolition.
W. C. Bryant.	G. C. Bronson.	Fred. Douglass.
J. O. Putnam.	H. J. Redfield.	J. C. Harrington.
J. A. King.	S. B. Strong.	Geo. W. Putnam.
E. W. Fiske.	J. H. Browne.	C. A. Hammond.
Andrew Carrigan.	J. A. Westervelt.	Otis Simmons.
Jas. Kelly.	E. F. Purdy.	Benj. Horton.
Bigl'm'd Kaufman.	W. A. Kobbe.	W. F. Sheldon.
Fred. Kapp.	*J Depeyster Ogden*	Z. Brockett.
Wash. Smith.	W. B. Duncan.	Geo. L. Brockett.
W. A. Darling.	Stephen P. Russell.	J. P. Berkar.
W. H. Robertson.	Abram B. Conger.	Robt. Pike.
Geo. M. Grier	*Dan. B. St. John.*	Olney Place.
R. H. King.	E. B. Strong.	Jos. Osborn.
J. B. Carpenter.	*Wm. Kent.*	E. W. Loomis.
J. F. Winslow.	Martin Springer.	W. L. Lyman.
J. H. Ten Eyck.	*James Kidd.*	Ellis Clisbe.
N. E. Sheldon.	Isaiah Blood.	Wm. Shattuck.
R. S. Hale.	*H. C. Ross.*	H. B. Lewis.
A. Beckwith.	David C. Judson.	J. W. Sawyer.
H. Churchill.	Charles Goodyear.	Ira Hills.
J. R. Allaben.	Geo. C. Clyde.	T. G. White.
B. N. Huntington.	*John Munn.*	Hugh Smith.
S. D. Phelps.	A. S. Higgins.	V. Kingsley.
J. J. Foote.	L. B. Crocker.	W. Greggs.
H. Dewey.	Pierson Mundy.	W. S. Laney.
J. L. Voorhees.	John M. Strong.	Mont. Merrick.
W. Van Marter.	E. M. Anderson.	H. Littlefield.
J. E. Seeley.	*Jas. M. Pulver.*	J. B. Edwards.
F. L. Jones.	*Miles H. French*	C. Calkins.
J. L. Wadsworth.	*Chas. Carroll.*	W. Babcock.
E. M. Parsons.	Addison Gardner.	S. T. Fyler.
C. C. Parker.	J. B. Skinner, 2d.	H. Collins.
E. S. Whaler.	*Lorenzo Burrows.*	W. D. Davall.
J. Greiner, Jr.	W. William.	J. Kendall.
Jas. Parker.	S. D. Caldwell.	S. H. Taft.

Breckinridge men in small capitals—Bell men in Italics—Douglas men in Roman letter.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Douglas Dem.
Governor	E. D. Morgan.	Wm. Kelly.
Lieut.-Governor	Robt. Campbell.	Wm. C. Crain.
Canal Comm'r	Saml. H. Barnes.	Wm. W. Wright.
State Prison Insp.	Jas. K. Bates.	Wm. C. Rhodes.
	Breck. Dem.	Rad. Abolition.
Governor	Jas. T. Brady.	Wm. Goodell.
Lieut.-Governor	H. K. Viele.	Sid. A. Beers.
Canal Comm'r	J. M. Jaycox.	Zenas Brockett.
State Prison Insp.	Robert W. Allen.	Ellis Clisbe.

COUNTY AND JUDICAL NOMINATIONS.

	Republican.	Tammany.
Register—	John Keyser.	Mat. W. Brennan.
City Judge—	J. Sedgwick.	J. H. McCunn.
Recorder—	T. B Van Buren.	J. T. Hoffman.
Surrogate—	D. R. Jacques.	E. C. West.
Jus. Sup. Court—	B. W. Bonney.	Geo. G. Barnard.
Judge Supr. Court—	J. W. White.	M. Ullshoeffer.
Supervisor—	W. R. Stewart.	Smith Ely, Jr.
	Mozart.	Breck. Dem.
Register—	Jas. Lynch.	James Lynch.
City Judge—	Fused with Tam.	J. R. Livingston.
Recorder—	A. D. Russell.	Fused with Tam. and U.
Surrogate—	Fused with T. B. U.	Fused with Tam. and M.
Jus. S.C.'t—	Fus'd with T. and B.	Fused with Tam. and M.
Judge Sr. C.'t—	F. A. Tallmadge.	Fused with Tam.
Supervisor—	Fus. with T. and U.	C. Schwarzwaelder.
	Union.	Ind. Dem.
Register—	Fused with Breck.	J. M. Trotter.
City Judge—	Fused with Breck.	J. R. Livingston.
Recorder—	Fus. with Tam. Br.	A. D. Russell.
Surrogate—	Fus. with T. B. M.	E. C. West.
Jus. Sup. Ct.—	J. Leveridge.	J. M. Beebour.
Jus Supr. Ct—	Fused with Moz.	P. Y. Cutler.
Supervisor—	Fus. with M. and T.	Smith Ely, Jr.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Republican.	Douglas Dem.
1.	Luther C. Carter.‡	E. H. Smith.
2.	James Humphrey.†	Moses F. Odell.*
3.	A. J. Williamson.	Benj. Wood.†*
		J. Y. Savage, Jr.◊
4.	J. Commerford.	M. Tuomey.
5.	Wm. Wall.	D. D. Winant.*
		John Duffy.†◊
		N. Taylor.†◊
6.	F. A. Conkling.	J. W. Chanler.
7.	Aug. F. Dow.	Elijah Ward.†*
8.	Abram Wakeman.	J. C. Delaplaine.*
9.	Thos. Nelson.	Edward Haight.◊
10.	C. H. Van Wyck.‡	D. B. St. John.*◊
11.	P. H. Sylvester.	J. D. Steele.
12.	Stephen Baker.	Ambrose Wager.*
13.	A. B. Olin.‡	J. McConihe, Jr.*
14.	T. W. Olcott.	Erastus Corning.*
15.	Jas. B. McKean.‡	E. E. Davis.
16.	W. A. Wheeler.	Aug. C. Hand.
17.	S. N. Sherman.	H. G. Foote.
18.	S. H. Mix.	Chauncey Vibbard.
19.	Richard Franchot.	Charles Maples.
20.	Roscoe Conkling. ‡	De Witt C. Grove.
21.	R. Holland Duell.	S. C. Hitchcock.
22.	W. E. Lansing.	B. F. Chapman.
23.	A. W. Clark.	Jas. F. Starbuck.
24.	Chas. B. Sedgwick. ‡	Lake J. Tefft.
25.	Theo. M. Pomeroy.	Wm. C. Beardsley.
26.	J. P. Chamberlain.	J. L. Lewis, Jr.
27.	Alex. S. Diven.	H. A. Dowe.
28.	R. R. Van Valkenburgh.	C. C. B. Walker.
29.	Alfred Ely. ‡	M. F. Reynolds. *
30.	Aug. Frank. ‡	Martin F. Robertson. *
31.	B. Van Horn. (long term)	
	E. R. Reynolds. (short term)	
32.	E. G. Spaulding. ‡	S. G. Harm. * ◊
33.	R. E. Fenton.‡	A. Sheldon.

* Indorsed by the Union Party; † indorsed by Mozart Hall; ‡ present member; ◊ indorsed by the Breckinridge Democrats.

The Breckinridge Democrats have made the following nominations, besides indorsing those marked above:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	E. T. Smith.	18.	M. Myers.
4.	J. E. Kerrigan.†	21.	J. C. Nelson.
5.	John Hanford.	23.	George C. Sherman.
	James H. Lynch.	24.	Luther Hay.
6.	John Cochrane.*†‡	26.	George N. Clark.
8.	J. C. Willett.		

The Union Party run candidates of their own in the following Districts:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Richard Jennings, Jr.	3.	W. Hewett,
4.	T. J. Barr.	22.	S. C. Hitchcock.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY COUNTY.

Dists.	Republican.	Anti-Rent.	Democratic.
1.	J. I. Slingerland.	Benj. Staunton.	Jay Gibbons.
2.	L. Benedict, Jr.	A. J. Cornell,	A. B. Banks.
3.	R. H. Pruyn,		H. Lansing,
4.	Albert G. Sage.		W. J. Wheeler.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

1.	Wilks Angel.	
2.	Lucius L. May.	W. H. King.

BROOME COUNTY.

	F. H. Burt.	L. Northrup.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

1.	N. J. Norton.	Russel Martin.
2.	F. Philbrick.	John Green.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

1.	Hiram Benton.	Geo. O. Rathbon.
2.	Smith Anthony.	J. W. Shank.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

1.	H. A. Prendergrast.	
2.	H. Smith, Jr.	

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

	L. Robinson.	S. T. Arnot.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

1.	Thomas Carter.	
2.	S. E. Lewis.	

CLINTON COUNTY.

	H. Mc Fadden.	Wm. T. Crook.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	Republican.	Breck. Dem.	Douglas Dem.
1.	Sam. Lasher.	Wm. M. Miller.	L. Le Roy.
2.	N. S. Collins.	Dan. D. Barnes.	Alex. Davis.*

CORTLAND COUNTY.

	Loami Kinney.	John S. Dyer.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

1.	S. E. Smith.	F. M. Wheeler.
2.	D. Waterbury.	Hiram Meeker.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

1.	J. B. Dutcher.	A. K. Chandler. F.
2.	S. J. Farnum.	J. H. Otis.

ERIE COUNTY.

1.	S. V. R. Watson,	Jay Pettibone,
2.	Victor M. Rice.	Aug. B. Fitch.
3.	Dexter Ewell.	Benj. H. Long.
4.	Zeb. Ferris.	E. B. Frye.

ESSEX COUNTY.

	Martin Finch.	

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	W. Andrus.	E. L. Meigs.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

	J. H. Burr.	Daniel Potter.

GENESEE COUNTY.

	Geo. W. Wright.	J. G. Shepard.

GREENE COUNTY.

	Ira Sherman.	Gilbert Bedell.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

1.	John Markell.	N. S. Henderson.
2.	Josiah Shull.	Ezek. Spencer.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1.	D. Montague.	Benj. Mason.
2.	D. J. Wager.	Nat. Whiting.
		R. Deming, (B.)
3.	H Bailey.	Jason Clark.
		A. M. Cook, (B.)

KINGS COUNTY.

	Republican.	Breck. Dem.	Tammany.
1.	Thos. McElrath.		A. J. Provost.
			J. Fitzgerald, (B.)
2.	M. O. Moore.		D. T. Easton.
			J. Cavanagh, (B.)
3.	N. Comstock.		T. C. Caillcott.
			T. Dewitt.
4.	J. E. Cammeyer.		Jas. Darcey.
		Union.	
5.	L. C. Andrus.	J. C. Jacobs.	W. C. Jones.
			W. H. Campbell, I
	John M. Stearns.	Robt. Woodland.	J. Nesbit.
			John Linsky.
7.	Geo. C. Fisher.		A. J. Spencer.
			W. S. Milledoler.

LEWIS COUNTY.

	E. Baldwin.	J. M. Gardner.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

1.	Matthew Wiard.	
2.	Geo. Hyland.	

MADISON COUNTY.

1.	Orin B. Lord.	
2.	James Barnett.	Mat. J. Shoecraft.

MONROE COUNTY.

1.	Martin Roberts.	L. Benedict.
2.	Louis H. Morgan.	Elep'z Trimmer.
3.	Benj. R. Wells.	Jas. H. Warren.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

		J. J. Radcliffe.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

	Republican.	Breck. Dem.	Tammany.
1.	Jos. A. Gardiner.	Jacob L. Smith,	James Hayes.
		James Hayes.	
2.	Ira H. Tuthill.	John Cavanah,	Wm. Walsh.
		Dan. Learny.	
3.	W. H. Gibson.	M. W. Burns.	J. Woodworth.
4.	Lewis Hopps.	W. O'Shea,	Wm. W. Kinne.
		T. Montgomery,	
		John Conway.	
5.	J. J. Shaw.	C. Blauvelt.	Geo. B. Hale.
6.	Edw. A. Frazer.	Fuzed with Moz.	S. T. Webster.
		and Tam.	
7.	J. Wilson Green.	Dan. Young,	James Nash.
		Jos. R. Dunn.	
8.	O. G. Sawyer.	L. E. Hill.	L. E. Hill,
	A. Craft.		O. H. Bogart,
			J. R Dunn,
9.	H. N. Sherwood,	C. H. Innes.	J. D. McGregor.
10.	Robert B. Boyd.	John Bulley. Jr.	D. Crawford.
11.	John Hooper.	W. McConkey.	J. Hardy.
	C. H. Tucker.		
12.	Charles Curtis.	G. T. Campbell.	And. Smith,
	J. Lambrecht.		G. T. Campbell.
13.	Charles Birdsall,	Thos. Higgins.	Alex. Ward.
14.	Jesse Fonda.	Ed. Murray.	R. C. Hutchings.
15.	E. C. Johnson.	Fuz'd with Tam,	G. W. Varian.
		Moz. and Un.	
16.	Dennis McCabe.	F. J. McDonough.	H. Arculariust.
17.	John P. Cumming.	S. P. Ingraham.	J. Jarvis Jones.
	Mozart Dem.	Union.	Independent.
1.	John Callahan.		Jas. Fitzgibbons.
2.	Fused with Tam'y.		
3.	C. B. Woodruff.	William Myers.	
4.	Wm. McCauley.		
5.	Fused with Breck.		J. P. Gaw
6.	Fused with T. & B.		
7.	Dan. Young.	J. Mansfield Davis.	J. Simonson.
8.	John J. Reilly.	Andrew Craft.	N. L. Hanford.
		Andrew Lewis.	Birdsall.
9.	John Caffrey.	John M. Ramsey.	E. E. Dean.
10.	Luke F. Cozzans.	David Crawford.	Thos. Wallace.
11.	Fused with Breck.	Fused with Tam.	
12.	Fused with B. & Un.	Geo J. Campbell.	
13.	Andrew Smith,	Geo. B. King.	
	fused with Mozart.		
14.	T. B. Voorhes.	Elbert Robinson.	
15.	Fus'd with T. B., U.	Fus'd with T., B., M.	
16.	Crandall Rich.	L. R. Kerr,	Ed. Dunn.
	F. T. McDonough.		
17.	Fused with B. & U.	Fused with M. & B.	

NIAGARA COUNTY.

1.	H. P. Smith.	L. S. Paine.
2.	O. P. Scovill.	John Porter.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

1.	James McQuade.	Francis Kernan.
2.	L. T. Marshal.	G. I. Bronson.
3.	Geo. H. Champlin.	M. L. Kenyon.
4.	Wm. Lewis.	D. G. Drummond.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

	Republican.	Lib. and Temp.	Democratic.
1.	J. Emerick.	Isaiah Wilcox.	L. Norton.
2.	A. Myers.	C. D. B. Mills.	E. Clark.
3.	Abner Chapman.	Benj. Horton.	M. Britton.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

1.	P. H. Field.	Amos Jones.
2.	S. H. Ainsworth.	W. G. Lapham.

ORANGE COUNTY.

1.	S. Fullerton, Jr.	
2.	Howard Shaw.	

ORLEANS COUNTY.

	Gideon Randall.	Wm. H. Pells.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

1.	D. C. Littlejohn.	Leander Babcock.
2.	R. K. Sanford.	
3.	M. Salisbury.	Dan. Dimmick.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

1.	E. E. Ferrey.	James Young.
2.		R. M. Townsend.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

QUEENS COUNTY.

1.	J. Ordronaux.	James Maurice.
2.	Edwin Mills.	

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

1.		C. J. Saxe.
2.	L. C. Ball.	S. Greenman.
3.	Anson Bingham.	Theo. Karnes.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Minthorne Tompkins.	N. D. Ellinwood.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

1.	C. Richardson.	N. M. Curtis.
2.	E. A. Merritt.	J. R. Brinkerhoff.
3.	C. S. Chittenden.	J. O. Bridges.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

1.	Joel Seymour.	John Fulton.
2.	James Sumner, Jr.	J. Ellsworth.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

	A. Macomber.	Jas. S. Woodruff.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

	S. B. Griggs.	Jos. Buckbee.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

	T. L. Nichols.	

SENECA COUNTY.

	Eben Munson.	W. Johnson.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

1.	D. B. Ryan.	Hosea Longwell.
2.	Jeffrey Smith.	S. V. Lattimer.
3.	Redman Davis.	

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

		Union.	
1.	J. H. Tuthill.	B. D. Sleight.	A. J. Bergen.
2.	Ed. C. Foote.	Alex. Bergen.	

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

	Sam. McKoon.	

TIOGA COUNTY.

	C. F. Barber.	L. P. Legg.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

	J. W. Dwight.	John Gauntlett.

ULSTER COUNTY.

1.	R. Loughran.	R. H. Hill.
2.	Geo. T. Pierce.	J. Clark.
3.	Benj. Turner.	J. H. Kortright.

WARREN COUNTY.

	Walter A. Faxon.	T. S. Gray.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

1.	Peter Hill.	C. L. Allen.
2.	N. M. Catlin.	T. T. Vaughn.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1.	T. Robinson.	Jas. M. Wilson.
2.	J. W. Corning.	Luther Sanford.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

1.	Ethan Flagg,	W. J. McIlvermott.
2.	Sam. Hooper.	N. H. Odell.
3.	Benj. F. Camp.	W. Marshall, Jr.

WYOMING COUNTY.

	J. J. Doolittle.	S. S. Hammond.

YATES COUNTY.

	John Hatmaker.	

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republicans.	Doug. Dem.
Governor	J. A. Andrews.	E. D. Beach.
Lt. Governor	J. Z. Goodrich.	Chas. Thompson.
Secretary State	O. Warner.	S. W. Bowerman.
Treasurer	H. K. Oliver.	Silas Pierce.
Auditor	Levi Reed.	J. E. Esterbrook.
Attorney General	D. Foster.	C. O. Lamb.
	Breck. Dem.	Union.
Governor	Benj. F. Butler.	A. A. Lawrence.
Lt. Governor	D. N. Carpenter.	Geo. Marston.
Secretary State	W. U. Comstock.	Thos. Parsons.
Treasurer	Geo. Donnell.	Sam. A. Elliott.
Auditor	J. W. Manseur.	J. Henry Hill.
Attorney-General	G. W. Warren.	Henry Morris.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Douglas-Democrat.
1.	Thomas D. Elliott.	Moses Bates.
2.	James Buffinton.	Aaron Hobart.*
3.	C. F. Adams.	Leverett Saltonstall.†*
4.	A. H. Rice.	E. B. Bigelow.†*
5.	Anson Burlingame.	W. Appleton.†*
6.	J. B. Alley.	J. Knight.
7.	D. W. Gooch.	Chas A. Welch.*
8.	C. R. Train.	A. R. Brown.
9.	Eli Thayer, (Ind. Rep.)	Levi Heywood.
	G. F. Bailey.	
10.	Charles Delano.	Josiah Allis.
11.	H. L. Dawes.	N. T. Leonard.
Dist.	Breck.-Democrat.	Union.
1.	F. C. Sanford.	D. Fisher.
2.	J. Wilson, Jr.	
6.	Geo. B. Loring.	O. P. Lord.
7.	Geo. Johnson.	
8.	Jas. C. Abbott.	W. E. Faulkner.
9.	S. W. A. Stevens.	
10.	Benning Leavett.	
11.	John M. Cole.	

*Indorsed by the Union Party.
†Indorsed by the Breckinridge Democrats.

ILLINOIS.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Doug. Democrat.
Governor	Richard Yates.	Jas. C. Allen.
Lieut. Governor	F. A. Hoffman.	L. W. Ross.
Auditor	O. M. Hatch.	Geo. H. Campbell.
Sec. State	J. K. Dubois.	Bernard Arntzen.
Treasurer	W. Butler.	Hugh Maher.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	N. Bateman.	Edward M. Roe.
	Breckinridge Dem.	Union.
Governor	Thos. M. Hope.	J. T. Stuart.
Lt. Governor	Thos. Snell.	H. C. Blackburn.
Auditor	Harvey S. Smith.	Jas. D. Smith.
Secretary of State	B. T. Burk,	James Monroe.
Treasurer	W. H. Cather,	J. Stamper.
Supt. Pub. Inst.	J. H. Dennis.	D. J. Snow.
	Radical Abolition.	
Governor	John Horsack.	
Lt. Governor	J. W. Bushnell.	
Auditor	J. Stout.	
Secretary of State	Phineas Church.	
Treasurer	Thos. Filer.	
Supt. Public Instruction	James Baneford.	

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	E. B. Washburne.	T. A. C. Beard.
2.	Isaac N. Arnold.	Aug. M. Harrington.
3.	Owen Lovejoy.	Robt. N. Murray.
4.	Wm. Kellog.	Robt. G. Ingersoll.
5.	Benj. M. Prentiss.	W. A. Richardson.
6.	Henry Case.	J. A. McClernand.
7.	J. T. Cunningham.	Jas. C. Robinson.
8.	Jos. Gillespie.	Philip B. Fouke.
9.	D. T. Linegar.	John A. Logan.

The Radical Abolitionists have nominated G. W. Barrett in the District represented by Mr. Lovejoy.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Democrat.
Governor	Austin Blair.	J. S. Barry.
Lt. Governor	James Birney.	W. M. Fenton.
Treasurer	John Owen.	E. Farnsworth.
Auditor Gen.	L. G. Berry.	H. Pennoyer.
Sec. State	Jas. B. Porter.	W. Francis.
Atty. Gen	C. Upson.	Chauncey Joslin.
Com. Land Office	Saml. S. Lacey.	Saml. L. Smith.
Supt. Pub. Inst	J. M. Gregory.	F. W. Sherman.
Bd. Education	Edwin Willetts.	John V. Lyon.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Doug. Dem.	Breck. Dem.
1.	B. F. Granger.	G. V. N. Lothrop.	J. D. Conley.
2.	F. C. Beman.	S. C. Coffinberry.	S. N. Gantt.
3.	F. W. Kellogg.	T. B. Church.	John Ball.
4.	R. E. Trowbridge.	E. H. Thomson.	

IOWA.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Democrat.
Supreme Judge	George G. Wright.	James Grant.
Secretary of State	Elijah Sells.	J. M. Corse.
Auditor	J. C. Cattell.	Geo. W. Maxfiele.
Treasurer	J. W. Jones.	Jno. W. Ellis.
Attorney-General	Chas. C. Nourse.	Wm. McClintock.
Reg. of Ld Office	A. B. Miller.	Patrick Robb.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dists.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Sam. R. Curtis.	C. C. Cole.
2.	Wm. Vandever.	Ben. M. Samuels.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

	[illegible]	Democrat.
	[illegible]on.	J. F. Leaming.
	[illegible] Stratton.	Aug. Green.
	[illegible] Berthoud.	W. G. Steele.
	[illegible]ssell.	Geo. T. Cobb.
5.	Wm. [illegible]nnington.	N. Perry.

MINNESOTA.

STATE TICKETS.

	Republican.	Douglas Dem.
Auditor	Chas. McIlraith.	Herman Trott.
Clerk Supreme Court	A. J. Van Vorhes.	Jacob J. Noah.
		Breckinridge Dem.
Auditor		J. H. Welser.
Clerk Supreme Court		W. B. Leech.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Douglas Dem.	Breckinridge Dem.
1.	Cyrus Aldrich.	John M. Gillman.	Jas. W. Taylor.
2.	Wm. Windom.	James George.	A. J. Edgerton.

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	J. F. Potter.	Jona E. Arnold.
2.	Luther Hanchett.	Jas. D. Reymert.
3.	A. Scott Sloan.	C. H. Larrabee.

DELAWARE.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Republican.	Doug. Dem.	Breck. Dem.	Union.
Geo. P. Fisher.	E. S. Reed.	Benj. T. Biggs.	G. P. Fisher.

NEW-YORK STATE.

Estimate of Election Results.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

The evidences of our impending election are not yet very strong at the Capital. Except about local candidates, there appears to be less talk and movement than there was four weeks ago. Since the October elections excitement has subsided here. Probably the admitted fact that the State will go Republican has something to do with the calm now prevailing. When it is only a question of majorities, there is not much to induce the prospective victors to extra exertions, and nothing to hold those doomed to defeat up to the ordinary route-work of the campaign. When a party makes up its mind to defeat, it rarely maintains front enough to secure itself from annihilation.

In other parts of the State there appears to be more activity than here. An extensive correspondence with men who know what is going on, gives me strong assurance that the State is, as a whole, being thoroughly worked. The northern counties, I conceive, are this year likely to lead the Republican column. From my correspondence, which covers the entire State, I have been at the pains to make a table of what the vote on Presidential Electors is likely to be in the several counties. You can take it for what it is worth, I stipulating only that I shall not be held accountable if the official vote shows some wild guesses:

MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

Albany	200	Lewis	1,000
Allegany	4,000	Livingston	1,900
Broome	1,200	Madison	4,200
Chautauqua	5,000	Monroe	3,000
Cattaraugus	1,500	Montgomery	300
Cortland	2,000	Niagara	1,200
Cayuga	3,500	Oneida	5,000
Chenango	1,500	Onandaga	5,000
Columbia	800	Ontario	1,700
Clinton	500	Otsego	1,500
Chemung	300	Oswego	4,000
Delaware	1,200	Orleans	1,200
Dutchess	1,000	St. Lawrence	7,200
Erie	2,000	Saratoga	1,000
Essex	1,600	Schenectady	300
Fulton	500	Steuben	2,000
Franklin	300	Tioga	300
Genesee	2,000	Tompkins	1,500
Herkimer	2,700	Washington	2,000
Jefferson	3,000	Wayne	2,500
Seneca	200	Wyoming	2,000
Schuyler	300	Yates	1,700
Ulster	300	Warren	1,000
Totals			87,100

MAJORITIES FOR FUSION.

Greene	200	Richmond	100
Hamilton	100	Rockland	300
Kings	3,000	Schoharie	700
New-York	23,000	Sullivan	500
Orange	300	Westchester	1,800
Putnam	250	Suffolk	100
Queens	100		
Rensselaer	800	Totals	31,250
Majorities for Lincoln			87,100
Majorities for Fusion			31,250
Clear majority for Lincoln			55,850

I think the estimate for Delaware is too low for the Republicans by 400, and that the Democratic majority in Rensselaer will be less, by 700, than I give them—I shall be greatly surprised if the Republicans do not carry the County.

Be assured that there is to be more scratching than was ever before done on an electoral ticket. The certainty of defeat has created distrust, that is being freely manifested.

Outside of New-York, the lately-manufactured panic has operated the wrong way. Instead of weakening, it has strengthened the patient to whom it was administered. I have assurances of this by every mail, and in many instances from Americans who had joined the Fusion movement.

The Union Committee has worked destruction to any hopes the Fusionists might have had, in another way. The parade made of the money that was to be raised to save the Union, has created a demand for material aid which all the money in Wall-street would not satisfy. Failing to get what they demand, what are called the "egg" men will be indifferent, and so the party will lose their services. Had not their expectations been aroused they might have put in a few efforts gratis. As it is, they consider themselves cheated, and are highly indignant.

Politics is a trade that evidently the Fusion Committee have not served their time at. LEO.

Where the Story Started.

Mr. R. J. Lackey, who revealed the fact that officers in the Treasury Department were plotting for disunion, wrote a letter to the *States and Union* telling why he was removed from his post in the Treasury Department. He says:

"My chief offense appears, however, to consist in the fact of my having alluded to unofficial conversations held at various times with Judge Hillyer of Georgia, Solicitor of the Treasury, and head of the bureau in which I was lately employed.

The good Judge is a rampant fire-eater, and if not for smashing up things generally, goes in at least for armed resistance to Lincoln, if elected, and has made no concealment of his views for months past—having expressed them freely to myself and scores of persons of my acquaintance. Now, as I am a peaceful, law-abiding man—i. e., "submissionist," and in favor of giving Lincoln—or anybody else constitutionally elected—a fair trial, I was much shocked at hearing such treason to the Union uttered in high places, and expressed myself to that effect. This is about the whole story. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

LOCAL POLITICS.

Our County and Judiciary Contest.

Having carefully examined the whole ground, we feel safe in stating that the vote which will be polled to-morrow, in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin, will astonish all those who have relied upon previous computations of Democratic strength. We believe that the Republicans will poll for their general ticket not less than *thirty-five thousand votes*, while the Democrats and Fusion men will fall somewhat short of fifty-five thousand. This calculation is based on a careful estimate of the names polled on the Registry books, and the number of polling-places in this City.

For the Republican local and judiciary ticket, we fear that a defeat is in waiting. While all intelligent men and lawyers admit that our candidates for the Judiciary—Bonney, White, Sedgwick, Van Buren, and Jacques—are superior on personal and professional grounds to Barnard, Ulshoeffer, Tallmadge, McCunn, Hoffman, Russell and West, the Democratic nominees, will probably poll a much larger vote than the Republicans, more especially such of them as have been dexterous enough to obtain both the Tammany and Mozart nominations.

In the County ticket headed by John H. Keyser for Register, and Wm. R. Stewart for Supervisor, the chances would seem to be that the latter will run ahead of his party strength, and the former, unless special effort be made to prevent it, is in danger of falling behind it—the Republicans naturally working hard to maintain their numerical equality in the Board of Supervisors with the Democrats. Should Smith Ely, Jr., the nominee of Tammany Hall, and Col. Christian Schwarzwaelder, the Mozart candidate, be elected, this equality will be lost, the Democrats of the Board then standing seven against five, instead of six to six, as contemplated by the statute creating them.

In the contest for Registership the friends of Mr. Keyser have reason to fear that there will be great "selling out" of their candidate, more especially in the Third, Sixth and Eighth Congressional Districts, in order to secure votes for Williamson

GOSSIP FROM PRAGUE.

The Comparative Attractions of Dresden and Prague—A Wilderness of Crockery—The Deserted Appearance of Prague at Night—The Palaces—Habits of the People, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PRAGUE, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1860.

Why Americans, and even English, who swarm in Dresden, should rarely visit Prague, one of the most interesting capitals in this part of Europe, is a mystery which can only be explained by the circumstance that the former is decidedly preferable for all purposes of practical loafing. Not without justice has the Saxon capital been styled the Florence of Germany. It is so full of museums and collections of historical knick-knacks that knowledge may be lapped at almost every street corner. That species of sportmanship called killing time can be pursued there with great success; the most careless eye can scarcely fail to bag a fact or two. The only drawback to Dresden which I can recall at this moment is the China show, which impressed me as being one of the most stupendous bores in Europe. I am free to confess that my appreciation of crockery is entirely secondary to what that crockery supports in the way of convertibles. The handsomest pattern I have ever seen on a plate has been a beefsteak or a mutton chop in certain stages of hunger and physical exhaustion, and a punch bowl, howsoever fine and delicate its texture, seems to me nothing more than a hollow mockery without its just complement of the steaming fluid from whence it takes its name. A person with these sentiments can hardly be expected to enjoy more than a dozen dark cellars of pots and pans, or go into raptures over a pie-dish or a sauce-bowl, simply because he is told he cannot buy the like in any part of Europe. Decidedly the two stricken hours I gave to the crockery muse of Dresden were the saddest and severest I have passed for many long years. Apart from this show the place is peculiarly attractive, and illustrates magnificently and elegantly the vast resources which the Germany of to day brings to the business of loafing, not only for foreigners, but for the natives themselves, who have naturally a large appetite in this direction. It has never been my good fortune to meet with a people who had a greater faculty for taking it easy, and this too in the face of downright earnest labor, oftentimes but illy rewarded. Go where you will, from the most splendid village, belonging body and soul to some prince who would faint if he were but brought within smelling distance of his beloved people, to the Imperial City, the Kaiserstadt of Vienna, where magnificence, elegance, good temper and sausages seem to be forever struggling for the ascendancy, and you find among all classes a just and admirable distribution of work and play. I suppose the blue devils do hold a place among the other temporal diableries of Austrian rule, but they must assuredly have a hard time of it, and are frequently produced by the skeleton which is locked up with the political key. I think, indeed, I have seen one man possessed of them. I mean the regular blue devils, not the political ones. He was a trumpeter, and having from constant blowing on his instrument, been, as it were, in a strong draught from infancy, had got red and catarrhal in the nose, and otherwise pinched and wheezey in disposition. Being a good performer, he had had his day, and seen the vanity of human wishes. He was now a very blue man, and utterly beyond the cheering influences of ordinary pleasures. You see he had been in the army, and exhausted all the usual charms of heroic pipe-clay; he had been in the Church as principal trumpeter in the orchestra there; he had been in the world, where, from his perch in the ball-room, he looked down upon the fripperies of fashionable life, till he could sorrow and snuff no more; he had exhausted artistic ambition by playing with the best players until the best playing seemed nothing more than mechanism to him; early in life he had taken to valves and pistons, and to the casual observer was young and frisky, and well calculated to shine to advantage in light and giddy music; but at heart he was a misanthropic and gloomy trumpet—a trumpet who swore wrathfully at WAGNER, because that eminent composer was addicted to the use of the instrument; a trumpet who looked upon beer as a weak invention of the enemy, and silently and spitefully imbibed Kimmel; a trumpet, in a word, of powerful odor, but no grace. He, I believe, was the only man I have met who was not prepared, at the shortest possible notice, to join heartily in a day's pleasure; about the only creature in all Germany who, if kept away from the closet aforesaid, was not prepared to give his heartiest and kindliest coöperation to any or every species of vagrant loaf that could be devised by man.

The City of Prague lowers gloomily on the stranger who arrives by night; the streets, at that time, seem to be inordinately wide, and the side-walks being paved with little round pebbles, worked into a sort of tessalated pattern, are particularly exasperating to the temper and feet; the lamps are few, and badly supplied with something which comes through the pipes like gas, but don't burn like it; the Austrian officers more clanky and cigary than usual, and the hotels so modest and quiet in their appearance, that they seem to have retired from business, and to sell wine and beer merely out of regard to one's feelings, and in accordance with the benevolent foundation of their institution. By the time the traveler reaches his bed room he is generally in a condition to start again. It seems improbable that he will desire to stay an hour longer than absolute sleep requires. When the morning comes, his astonishment is all the greater to find himself in the midst of a city of the choeriest commercial activity; with stores in every direction, and people hurrying to and fro with that peculiar speed which the pursuit of money can alone impart. Most large cities appear to the greatest advantage in the early evening, when the streets are filled with people and the stores glitter with light. It is different however, here, where the entire town seems to shut up at 7 o'clock, and to hide itself until early morning. One reason for the gloominess of the streets is the prevalence of palaces—great dreary ranges of white-washed buildings, looking more like stables than human habitations, and often stretching their wearisome length through whole streets. Against such heavy odds the store-keeper would struggle in vain. His lights would be swallowed up in the blackness of neighboring dead walls, and serve merely to make darkness visible.

Palaces abound in all German capitals, but here they literally infest the streets, and are, for the most part, commonplace in style and wearisome in detail. The porches and doorways, however, are generally adorned with handsomely chiscled statues—some of them possessing rare vigor—and the interiors are frequently enriched with invaluable art treasures, which those who are interested therein may freely inspect. The Bohemian nobles are famous not only for their wealth, but for the excellent use they make of it. Statuary seems to have been a passion with them; works of great merit are scattered all over the town; the bridge alone possesses twenty-eight groups, some of them excellent both in design and treatment. Prominent among the number is that of St. JOHN NEPONNIC, a gentleman who earned distinction in the Calendar by refusing to divulge the secrets confided to him in the rite of confession by a royal lady, whose husband, rendered savage thereby, caused the reverend gentleman to be flung into the river. His body, discovered by citizens, was recovered by reason and with the aid of a halo of miraculous light which shone over a certain spot in the river where it lay. St. JOHN NEPONNIC is now the patron Saint of bridges in all Catholic countries, although, as he went over the wrong way, I cannot see that he added to their security. A magnificent monument is erected to his memory in the Church of the Headschin—where his remains are interred—built entirely of silver, and weighing nearly two tons. A piece of his constant bones is inserted in a sort of star, and placed at a convenient height from the pavement of the church, so that the devout may reach it with their lips. On the bridge every one takes off his hat as he passes the Saint's statue, which, from a distance, creates the impression that at that spot a constant gust of wind prevails.

Inasmuch as there are many Bohemians in Bohemia, and a considerable proportion thereof in Prague, the shop signs are generally written in two languages—the German and the Bohemian—thereby adding another to the hardships which the traveler has to encounter. Extrinsically, the Bohemian alphabet looks as if it might mean a great deal more than the English; all the vowels seem to have a natural tendency to become diphtongs, and the consonants, beside starting off little legs and runners where least expected, appear to possess the valuable quality of serving backwards, forwards and upside down, resembling in that respect the queer inscriptions which one sees on apothecaries' bottles, and which always seem to me to have been conceived by an insane short-hand writer. In the market places one has an opportunity of hearing the language in all its spoken force, for the market-women are not only loquacious, but critical, and unacquainted with any other dialect. If I may form an opinion from certain vigorous episodes which I experienced, it is a tongue rich in figurative Billingsgate, and capable of offensive and defensive application. The markets themselves are both extensive and well supplied, and in the abundance of tomatoes, green corn, (it comes late here,) and pumpkins, reminds one of home emporiums. It will not interest your readers to know the price of butter, but it may amuse them to learn that half an egg may be purchased—either the white or the yellow. The peasants who attend to this branch of business make a great display of their wares, exhibiting pots containing nothing but the whites, and half-shells, containing enormous yolks, floating temptingly in their natural basins. Lemons, also, are sold either whole or in portions. Lots of thrifty folks go to market for half a lemon, and are happy. Is it not ridiculous, the idea of a people being contented with a state of society that admits of half an egg and a fraction of a lemon! Some people, you see, are determined to be happy under any circumstances, and really don't know any better.

One of the most curious sights of the place is the Jews' quarter, with its myriad of Israelites, its old synagogue, and its older burial-place. Learned men who have inquired into the subject, agree, I believe, that in Prague the earliest European settlement of the Hebrews was made, but have not quite satisfied themselves as to the date. Some enthusiasts affirm that its foundation can be traced to a period anterior to the fall of Jerusalem, when Jew slave-dealers were established here to supply the Eastern market with blonde maidens. It is sufficient for present purposes that the most obstinate and prejudicial nose cannot refuse credence to the theory of extreme antiquity which this part of the city undoubtedly enjoys. Smells of the most ancient and captive character cry aloud to the unbeliever, especially in the direction of the synagogue and burial-place, where they are truly cloud-compelling. Literary men have been accustomed to regard the broom as the natural enemy of their kind, but the most crotchety Dryasdust would yearn for a besom in the old synagogue of Prague. For more than six hundred years the place has been unwashed, unswept, uncleansed; antique draperies of cobweb hang from the rafters and beams; and huge spiders, with heads of unnatural size, and eyes like lobsters, look down defiantly on the shuddering Christian, who would crush them with his heel if he dared. Thousands of devout Israelites creep into this dingy temple daily—the women separated from the men by a prodigious wall, perforated to admit of sound reaching them only, but not thick enough to prevent black lustrous eyes flashing through the crevice, brighter with curiosity, it is to be feared, than the law permits. The stirring of the feet shifts the dust in clouds, so that a very feeble imagination can easily realize the sensation of being submerged in a very muddy river, where a tabernacle has been wrecked, and the sun seldom penetrates. Most assuredly is it the darkest, most dismal and noisome hole that one can see inhabited in Europe. During my visit the services of the church were being performed by a gentleman who—I say it out of no disrespect—appeared to be in the greatest possible hurry to get through with them, as well he might be, considering the place. The congregation was composed of men of all ages and conditions, with a large proportion of smart young fellows who appeared to have dropped in for a short pray and to see what was going on; they stood in all sorts of positions, twiddling their watch-chains and looking amazingly wide awake. I am absolutely certain that, five minutes after my arrival in the synagogue, every one of these young men had fully satisfied himself of the precise money value of every article on my back. It was impossible to remain in a single spot for more than a minute without being surrounded by three or four enthusiasts who—all the while repeating the responses of the service in a confidential and familiar manner, as if they formed a part of a conversation in which I was expected to take part—scrutinized minutely the texture and present condition (alas! it was once better) of my coat, my pantaloons and boots, (which, fortunately, had been repaired so scientifically and elaborately that I believe, even now, they looked fully equal to new.) By a most happy chance I was without jewelry. You will not be able to appreciate the sensation of relief which the knowledge of this fact brought to me, without being informed that my most splendid personal adornment consists of a pin, which in most society, I am vain enough to believe, is a credit not only to the artist who produced it but to the wearer. Commercially regarded it is merely a useful trifle whose wealth is not to be estimated by jewelers and lapidaries. My friends have been kind enough on one or two occasions to compliment me on the lustre of the stone, and I have in select circles felt justified in speaking of its water. The setting is elegant—I will say no more. It is, I repeat, an elegant trifle, and generally affords me much satisfaction; but had I worn it on the present occasion, its weight might have crushed me to the ground. I should have sneaked through that sacred place like a miserable impostor who knew that he had been found out, and who dreaded that one of those amazingly bright young men would follow him to the porch, and make him an offer of a china ornament in exchange for the jewel of his affection.

There are many other synagogues both in this part of the town and elsewhere, for the Jews are no longer restricted to the quarter which is named after them, as they were in the olden time. The new synagogue, however, is close at hand, and being only two or three hundred years old, is comparatively modern and elegant in all its appointments. The windows by which it is lighted are placed high up in the wall, as it to avoid being overlooked—a precaution long since useless, for the surrounding graveyard has grown, foot upon foot with centuries of the dead, until it is now on a level with the outside sills, so that one has to descend into the synagogue. And such a rank, rotten, weedy, desolate place as that old graveyard of the Jews, was surely never seen. It looks for all the world as if some horrible convulsion of nature had expended itself here by throwing up innumerable mounds of gravestones, heaping them together chaotically, and convincing the spectator that howsoever deep he might delve, there would be others; or as if the crowded dead, uneasy and suffocating in their narrow homes, were still struggling and sweltering, and heaving ghastily for a place near the surface. Everywhere dust, too—dust that has been walled in for centuries upon centuries, and made rank and fit food for ghouls by sickening odors and horrible contact. What vegetation there is looks wild and savage; and some cannibal elder trees, that have lived here for hundreds of years, throw their withered arms aloft, and writhe and distort themselves in an agonized way, as if their horrible diet had driven them mad.

The gravestones are very ancient—the oldest being of the seventh century. They are for the most part mere masses of coarse stone, deeply engraven with inscriptions in Hebrew. Many eminent men are interred here, their resting places being easily distinguished by the little heaps of votive pebbles and stones which have been deposited there by the relatives and admirers of the deceased, as tokens of respect. The strong affection of the Jews, which even in the worst of their people is constant and lovely, stretches back in this simple way to unknown centuries. Year after year the descendants of men who were eminent for their lives come hither from all quarters of the world with their little token of remembrance, their modest tribute of respect and affection, to ancestors whose virtues have become traditions. How many families are there of the recognized nobility of the world who can look back to the first blood of their race with this proud devotion. MARIA THERESA prayed and wept by the side of her dead husband for thirteen years, and the event was regarded as so remarkable that it has found a place in history. Here is a people that has done the same thing towards those it once loved and cherished with beautiful constancy for hundreds of years, and with no other chronicler than a good conscience. C. B. S.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

The Late Storm—Americans Safe—Montevideo in Trouble with Brazil—Public Debt at Discount—Vessels Coming from the United States—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Saturday, Sept. 22, 1860.

The terrible storm which passed over this place on the 29th and 30th ult., and which threw more than a dozen vessels on the shore, has affected very little the commerce of this place. The goods and vessels were insured in Europe, and the wrecks and damaged goods gave activity to our beach for a few days. It was a fine thing for our shipping that not a single American vessel suffered, except one or two slightly, from others running against them.

This City and Montevideo below, and Parana above, are about to be connected by a telegraph. It is rather an imitation of other countries than an outgrowth of the necessities of the country. Along the little railroad of the West there is a line of telegraph, but as the stations are in sight of each other, and but two engines are used, and the whole length of the railroad is but two hour's run for a horse, it is hardly a necessity.

Our Montevideo neighbors seem to have skill in getting into trouble. The debts of the country, amounting to one hundred millions of settled claims, have been adjusted at *ninety-five per cent. discount.* The 5 per cent. of acknowledged debt is in process of payment, and considering the margins usually put on such claims, there will be no great loss to the original claimants. But after settling the public debt at such a disgraceful discount, the tone of the Press towards Brazil is intoferably bitter. Brazilian writers reply in the same spirit, and the result is most likely a war. The Brazilian Minister has retired and returned home. An article in a Brazilian paper which I have seen this morning, says, "*We ought and we are able to make war upon Uruguay.*" If this should occur, it would most likely involve the Confederation, but we hope for better things.

We have reports of 24 vessels from the United States for this port now on the way and many of them due. They are brought, no doubt, by the news of peace and the resultant opening of so large a territory to the commerce of this port. But as to many articles there must be loss. Lumber is in good demand, and must continue to be so. Coarse cottons are in demand for the up river trade; butter, lard, hams, pork are always in demand.

So large a quantity of goods are now in bond that the Custom-house has been obliged to rent storehouses in all parts of the city for storing goods. The amount on hand does not seem to reduce prices much for the consumer, though cargoes are often sold at a loss.

The navigation of these waters is becoming somewhat unsafe. The rivers, whose agency in the course of ages has brought from the Andes these broad plains, are still carrying down a debris which fills up or changes their channels. Steamers run on the banks and sometimes stick there for days or weeks. The outer roads here are also being filled up with hulks of vessels burned in port or sunk at their anchors. If Government would spend some of its squanderable cash in removing such obstructions it would be progress. But as ship-building is not done here, nor do many of these countries own ships, it is not a matter of interest.

The Convention which is to pass on the amendments to the Constitution proposed by Buenos Ayres, is now in session, and we hope for the most favorable results.

The vessels that leave the United States after this letter is published will be likely to obtain wool for home freight. It is abundant in February, March and April.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Prince Lot Kamehameha Arrives—How he Carries Himself, and Where—The Bay District Agricultural Fair—Thoroughbred Stock, Camels and Fancy Cattle—Gov. Downey's Dig into Douglas—Why the Census should be Abolished.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

Our Prince has arrived, and, in our quiet, undemonstrative way, we are enjoying him. On Thursday morning a pretty yacht of 156 tons, the *Emma Rooke*, (a little sister of the bark *Yankee*, both having been sired by a New-London builder,) came into our harbor, flying the royal standard of Hawaii. She left the Sandwich Islands on the 29th of August, reached Victoria in 18 days, tarried there 5 days, and then in 8 days more made San Francisco. On board the *Emma Rooke* came Prince LOT KAMEHAMEHA and his three Aids, Maj. SPAULDING, Col. HAALAHNA and Maj. KALAHANA. The Prince is the only surviving brother of the King of the Sandwich Islands, than whom, by the way, he is older. He inherited a fortune, and his old uncle named the younger man as his successor, deeming his poverty an advantage for a King. From the letter of greeting that he bears to GOV. DOWNEY, it appears that his titles are "Prince General KAMEHAMEHA, Commander-in-Chief under the King, member of his Privy Council of State and the House of Nobles, and Minister of the Islands." He makes his trip for the benefit of his health, having suffered lately from an affection of the liver, the result of a congestive fever. The Hawaiian Consul and the consignee of the yacht welcomed him on his arrival, and secured quarters for him at the International Hotel, over which ever since the royal standard has been floating. An hour or two after his arrival, I met the Prince and his two native aids returning from a stroll. They are stout fine-looking fellows; I don't believe there are three larger men to be found in San Francisco. All were dressed in the latest English fashion that we are cognizant of, with thick overcoats, patent-leather boots, heavy gold watch guards, and two of them with glistening tiles, while the Prince sported a plaid jockey cap.

The same evening, the three made their appearance at the Agricultural Fair in the Pavilion. They went early and left before the crowd came. They stopped longest among the vegetables, but made quite a halt of course before NAHL's large picture of the royal family of Hawaii, in which group of dashing horsemen and women riding astride the saddle the Prince himself is a prominent figure. On this occasion the Prince wore his hat at an angle of 30 degrees to the perpendicular, had his hands thrust half way into the pockets of his pants and presented something of the appearance of a b'hoy. His color is that of a light mahogany. He talks English fluently, and in his face and carriage shows clearly that he is a well-posted man of the world. The three would have arrested the attention of any crowd for their size and bearing, even if they had no more color in their faces than as many Yankees. Judges say there is no question that the microscope would develop in their blood "the globules of nobility."

On Friday Prince LOT and his Aids went out to the Cattle Show, and had a place on the Judges' stand from which to see the races. On Saturday GOV. DOWNEY sent down his Private Secretary with greetings; having received the letter from Mr. WYLLIE, Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the Island, in which the King's deep interest in the growth of California, and his wishes for the perpetual endurance of the friendly relations which for forty years had subsisted between the American Confederation and his kingdom, were handsomely expressed. The Governor entreats a visit from the Prince to the capital, that he may in person tender his assurances of respect. In the afternoon His Royal Highness rode out to San Mateo, to San Jose, and thence to the Warm Springs. He will visit Sacramento in a day or two, take a trip through the rich agricultural valleys, and into the nearest mining districts. Our city, through the President of the Supervisors; our Military, through Gen. JOSH. HAVEN, and several foremost citizens, have tendered him more hospitalities than he consents to accept. He means, indeed, to stay but a week or so in California. By the way, he denies the story which has gone the rounds, that when he and his brother, the present King, were visiting the States some years ago, they were ordered away from the first table on a Mississippi steamboat. He says it grew out of the fact that on one occasion, being disposed to enjoy the highest style of Yankee luxury, they took a seat in a smoking-car on a railroad train, and were recognized by a friend more zealous than wise. He denies that he ever had any insult put on him here, and so has none to forget or forgive.

When the State Agricultural Society determined, last Winter, in violation of its constitution, to have still another Annual Fair at Sacramento, there were heard howls of indignation from every part of the State. The seven counties that border on San Francisco Bay nursed their wrath till it was fully grown, and then arranged for a Bay District Fair to be held in September. That Fair opened during the last week, its magnificent collection of fruits, flowers and vegetables being displayed in the Pavilion, while its cattle-show is held about a mile beyond the Mission Dolores. In all respects but one it is proving a beautiful success; but financially, it threatens to be a dead failure. There is an astonishing number of thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep and swine. For its population, probably no State is better stocked with pure blood. But inasmuch as it costs no more to import a first-class animal than one of a doubtful pedigree, it is not after all surprising that when men do import they fetch the best. The thirteen Bactrian camels, brought over from the Amoor River a few months since, are among the attractions of the ground. When they were exhibited in the city, soon after their arrival, they were thin, bare of wool, and really repulsive. Their humps hung over their sides mere flaps. They were hollow-eyed, gaunt and very melancholy. Now their eyes glisten, their humps are plump and erect, and a beautiful wool that eclipses the pretensions of the finest merinos covers their hides. They are to be sold in a few weeks at auction, and somebody will doubtless try the experiment of a camel express across the plains with them.

The display of fruit is very rich, and, to one who remembers how young the orchards must be, amazing. The culturists who have succeeded in getting fine fruit without irrigation make much of the fact—and some of the most successful among them say that deep culture is irrigation enough. The great majority of orchards in full bearing in our vicinity are not, as you might suppose, composed of dwarfs, but of standards. But the fruit-growers complain that it will never pay to continue in their business, so many orchards have been planted and they are so prolific. Either you must give us a Pacific railroad, and so enlarge the market, or they must turn to other sources of profit. The berries and the grapes they can turn into wine, but what shall be done with the tons of apples, pears, quinces and peaches? I was surprised to see how many have gone to raising almonds. Fine crops are produced directly across the Bay. The hard-shell variety is proof against all our weather, but the soft-shells scent a frost from afar. A little further south they roll up figs in abundance. Grapes that dwarf the Eschol clusters come in from all directions.

It was very odd to see an Agricultural Fair without any gambling going on. Not a sweating cloth,—not a roulette table; not a little joker was visible about the premises. An enterprising policeman discovered a single blackleg in a secluded corner rattling the dice, and arrested him forthwith, since which time there has been no betting unless on the racing horses.

There has been nothing stunning in the political way lately. GOV. DOWNEY, happening into town the other night, was seized and dragged into the Douglas Central Club meeting, where he made a brief speech. His Excellency manifested a good deal of boldness at an hour when there was not much of the article to be found in the State. The day that he heard DOUGLAS was nominated for the Presidency, he started in for DOUGLAS, and has never swerved since. In his speech on this occasion, (and, by the way, he was not born to make speeches,) he said he did not wait to see how Mr. LATHAM went or how Mr. GWIN went. He called colored people "niggers." He said nothing could prevent DOUGLAS from getting the vote of California at the next election. He gave his great leader a dig in the ribs that probably he did not intend. Said he, "I am attached to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS because his principles are sound, and just and right. I am not a candidate for anything in the world, for, if I were, I assure you I would not be here; *I would not go out to canvass for myself*—I'd trust the people." Then, seeing that a dead silence had settled down upon his audience, he blushed, and, adding, "I'm one of those unfortunate fellows who work all their lives, and leave the talking to politicians," sat down.

The Republican State Committee says that through their faithful aids they have actually canvassed and registered 28,550 names of men, in the State, who will vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN on the 6th of November. Weekly the Republicans have a mass meeting, which is well attended, and where the enthusiasm gets more and more irrepressible. Uncle Abe's Choir always does good service—and the "Anvil Chorus" is a great favorite. They bring in a log, place it on saw-benches, and as the chorus is reached, with mauls and hammers they drive the wedges in. On the encore, the log is generally split; then come screams and cheers for LINCOLN, and the way is paved for the next orator.

Oregon, at last accounts, had concluded to forego her privilege of being represented in the United States Senate. The Republican arms are extended to either party that may be disposed to fuse, but neither dares to risk the embrace. The fugitive Breckinridge legislators are in their seats, helping to do up the local legislation of the State, but they hold their carpet bags in their hands, ready for a new stampede the moment there is danger of another joint Convention to elect Senators.

Our Winter, or rainy season, has been inaugurated during the past week by a gentle shower each night. The days have been clear and calm, the nights divided between star-light and slight rains. When the sound of the first one was heard, a little past midnight, it seemed as if a miracle had been wrought. The dry spell broken, it is possible again to have a beaver or a bonnet spoiled, and from remote closets,—we have no garrets,—umbrellas are dragged out again and kept in handy places.

We go in for the total abolition of the census. It is either a swindle and a humbug, or else it convicts us of being outrageous brags, which is quite as bad. It was settled long ago that California had half a million of inhabitants, and the intelligent canvassers for our City Directory a year ago estimated the population of San Francisco at 80,000. But the census is likely to return us but 60,000 people in the city, and but 400,000 in the State. It would console us if all over the country the Marshals were always as mole-eyed. But no stupidity of canvassers can cheat us of our savory Mangolian element. In Calaveras County the whole population is returned as 16,245, of which 9,216 are foreigners, and of them 3,669 Chinese. In Klamath every third man was a pig-tail. The agricultural counties have the largest proportion of females. In some of them the voters are to the whole people as one in five, while in some of the mining counties more than one-half of the population are voters.

It created a sensation when, Saturday morning, the *Golden Age*, two days over-due, and the *John L. Stephens*, which left here on the 11th September, came *tantem* into port. When it was found that the *Stephens* had only smashed up her machinery the day after leaving Acapulco, bound south, had caused the detention of her passengers only ten days, and that it will cost but two months' time and $30,000 to repair her, the topic ceased to command further attention. But that was a long tow the *Age* gave the *Stephens*, all the way from Acapulco. GLAUCUS.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

The News of Walker's Capture—Walker and Mora—A Combination against Nicaragua—Proposition to Annex it to Honduras—A Monarchy Desired—Singular Letter from the President of Honduras—Mr. Dimitry Pressing for a Convention—The Treaty and the Transit Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LEON, Nicaragua, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1860.

The news of WALKER'S capture and execution was received here on the 28th ult., and occasioned such a ringing of bells and firing of guns as you have seldom heard. The great mass of the people, however, appeared to be perfectly indifferent about the matter. The defeat and execution of MORA, in Costa Rica, was actually the cause of more excitement than the downfall of the "gray-eyed man of destiny." There is a singular coincidence connected with the fate of these two distinguished individuals. It is well known that through MORA, WALKER met with all of his reverses in Nicaragua. The first check he (WALKER) met with was at Santa Rosa; the second, at Rivas, in April, 1856; and the third and most fatal, the seizure of the steamers on the San Juan River, and the capture of the fortified posts of Seraquipi, Castillo and San Carlos, on the same river. It is admitted by all who are acquainted with the history of the fillibuster invasion in Nicaragua, that WALKER and his followers could never have been driven out of the country if he had not lost the control of the lake and river steamers. The whole power of the Central American States combined could not have dispossessed him but for this unfortunate result; and this result was due to the energy of MORA and his Costa Rican soldiery. As regards the fate of these two noted characters, how similar they are! For instance, the immense expense entailed upon Costa Rica by the war on the fillibusters, and the great loss of life occasioned thereby, did more towards the overthrow of MORA than any other cause. Finally, he turns fillibuster himself, makes an attempt to regain his lost power in Costa Rica, is defeated, captured, and, with his *second* in command and 18 others, is executed. WALKER makes a similar attempt to regain his lost power in Nicaragua, and, with *his* second in command, meets with a corresponding fate. The execution of both takes place within the same month of the same year—in fact, there may not be one *week's* difference in the day of their death. Perhaps no two men on earth hated each other more bitterly; they were the cause of each other's downfall; their "*destiny*" has, indeed, come to a sad end.

Now, that the fear of WALKER, the fillibuster, is at an end, many of the leading Nicaraguans are becoming alarmed at a combination proposed against them by certain parties in the other Central American States. MORA, it is said, was in this combination, and if he had succeeded in Costa Rica, the whole plan of operations would have speedily matured. It was (or is) to destroy the existence of Nicaragua as a State, altogether, and to annex her to one of the other States. A letter has recently made its appearance, written by BARRIOS, the ruling President of San Salvador, to President CARRERA of Guatemala, in which he proposes that San Salvador shall be annexed to Guatemala, and Nicaraugua to Honduras. He contends that this is necessary, on the grounds that these little Republics within themselves have proved a perfect failure; that they are subjects of laughter for the whole world; that his experience in Europe and the United States justifies the assertion, however unpalateable it may be to his countrymen. The Nicaraguans are therefore considerably excited in regard to this movement, though there are many no doubt here, who approve of it, and would like, if it was possible, to have the whole of the Central American States under one strong Monarchical Government.

President MARTINEZ and Cabinet have moved the Government, temporarily, from Managua to Granada, where at present is our Minister, Mr. DIMITRY. He is still pressing the authorities for a Convention to settle the claims of American citizens, but with doubtful success. The United States Senate's amendment to the treaty will no doubt be ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress, which will meet early in December. The Senate required the ratification to take place in these six months. This will make its term of expiration the 27th of December, and the regular session of the Nicaraguan Congress will not take place until the 1st of January, 1861. In order to overcome the difficulty, President MARTINEZ has consented to call Congress together two or three weeks in advance of the regular session, so as to act upon the treaty within the time prescribed.

I was mistaken in stating that VANDERBILT had proposed to give a bonus of $100,000, in his new application, for the Transit. He only offers to make an advance of $100,000 to the Government of Nicaragua *on account* of the tax to be levied on each passenger crossing the route. The finances of Nicaragua are in such an impoverished condition that even this proposition would be very tempting, coming from any other source, but, of all men, the Nicaraguans have the greatest fear of VANDERBILT. They are afraid to trade with him or *trust him*, so I do not believe he has much chance for the Transit. They may not even concede it to any other party, for fear it will finally fall into his hands, and, therefore, the probability of reopening the route is very remote. ***

From the African Coast.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOANDA, Thursday, Sept. 6, 1860.

Since my last, not much of importance has happened.

The Duke of Oporto, brother to the King of Portugal, has arrived in a fine steam frigate, and the town is full of shows and decorations prepared for his reception. But the young Prince appears to decline to favor the African shore with his company, and complains of fever, etc., which necessitates his sojourn on board his ship.

From Kinsembo and Abriz, I learn that the native tribes have withdrawn their troops towards the interior around the Congo, and the Portuguese are in full possession. The American factories of Messrs. BROOKHOUSE & Co. have not been troubled since the appearance of the sloop *Marion* at Kinsembo.

A court-martial has been held on Lieut. MCDONOUGH, on board the steamer *San Jacinto*, and his case and several others have been tried.

In port, ship *Sebastian Cabot*; barks *Seamew*, *Wm. H. Shailer*, *Ann*, *Mary*, *John Gilpin*, and *Starlight*.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Chief Apostle Hyde on the United States Government and People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Oct. 22, 1860.

The city is all in a buzz this morning over great preaching yesterday, in the Bowery. The Chief Apostle HYDE, opened the ball in a most extraordinary discourse upon "precedents" that had been established by the Gentiles towards the Mormons, setting forth that the measure that had been measured to the followers of JOSEPH SMITH, or as they style themselves, the Saints, that some would be measured to them again. It was the most extraordinary speech I ever listened to. Nearly all the United States officers now in the city, were present, and a number of officers of the army, and a good many of the non-Mormon population.

The Apostle set out with an allusion to the report about the Mormons leaving this Territory, and, from his remarks on that head, conveyed the idea that many of his brethren had concluded not to further improve their homesteads. He stated unreservedly, that a time for removal would come, but urged the continuance of improvements; and as everything gets "nailed with scripture," preparations for the next better world was the argument. From this, he branched off to the consideration of the action of the people of the United States when they (the Mormons) would attempt to return to take possession of their "inheritances" in Missouri and in Eastern States, where they had been located. Epitomized, his discourse was as follows:

The Mormons had been driven and spoiled, and, according to his hypothesis of measure for measure, those who drove them should be driven and spoiled, and the nation at large having acquiesced in the Missouri and Illinois drivings, should, in consequence, have the vials of wrath poured out upon their unbelieving heads, and lightnings, storms, tornadoes, hail, pestilence, earthquakes, war and niggers, were to do up the dreadful of the prediction. Taking

"Another view" of things. Many men had come here for the purpose of seducing women. The plan had been concocted in Congress, and talked of there when they spoke of sending the army. The nation permitted this and had gone far enough to establish the precedent. "The time would come when all the women from the days of Adam down to the end of time would be given to the servants of the Lord." That means, I suppose, that all the nations for at least six thousand years have some day or other to have a great resurrection, and all the unbelieving male genders are to be banished somewhere to howl and yell and gnash their teeth in one eternal eternity of single cursedness. There's a hope for unbelievers; but what a hope for the believers! All the pretty, charming, enchanting fair sex—never mind whether they believed or not—fair Caucaassin or sable Luba, all are to ornament and illustrate "the good time coming." And the Apostle, anticipating some complaining, took that in hand and answered for the Judge of all: "Out of thine own mouth do I judge thee, O wicked servant." Of course that point is clear and settled. Then—

"There was another matter." The Mormons had been charged with rebellion. It was said that they all deserved to be hung up by the neck,—deserved to be exterminated. Alluded to President BUCHANAN'S pardon and the attempt of the judges to afterwards make capital out of it against the people of Utah. He reviewed the nations, and said they were all illegitimate governments; none of them acknowledged the Lord's sovereignty. If, therefore, the people of an illegitimate government considered that they, the Mormons, the only true patriots and supporters of the Constitution, deserved to be hung up by the neck, what, at the time of "measure for measure," walking by the "precedent," would be done to them? The hemp will be in the hands of the servants of the Lord. There's another beautiful prospect. He very kindly added they would be merciful and not use it.

He came back again to the removal of the Saints, and gave a terrible picture of the dreadful what's to come. How all you people, unbelieving souls, are to have the agony piled on to you, till you are to summon your wise men, as did the ancient Assyrians, in the time of your difficulties, and then possibly see where your interest lay, and pray the Mormons to come back again, and send their money, teams and carriages to transport them back to the Zion in Jackson County, Missouri. Of this latter provision, however, he was not quite so certain—"President YOUNG" could put himself right on that—one thing was undoubted, when the Saints did leave here, they would just go where they had a mind to, and the Lord's right arm would clear the way before them; and then it was no longer to be "JOE" SMITH, but JOSEPH SMITH, and How do you do, Sir. The Apostle is a stout, round, healthy-looking gentleman, very susceptible of warming up with his subject—his countenance betraying great warmth, while, with a natural disposition to be jocular and have a pulpit smile, and the audience join in the appreciation, he succeeded admirably yesterday with his fling at the damnation set that had behaved so badly to the only true disciples.

BRIGHAM followed, and pitched in hot and heavy. He did not indorse the apostle on the style of going back to Missouri. He never would accept of any such assistance from their enemies. They had been driven to the place they wanted to come to, and they would look back when they were ready, and ask no odds of the mean crowd that had hunted them all the time. It was of no consequence to anybody whether the things spoken to-day were as doctrine or as speculation; if they came they came. One thing he did know: the wicked would get measure for measure. He was complained of for having so many wives; but he had nothing like what he yet expected to have, and that was his business. He would not go back by the assistance of the United States. He came here without them, and they might go to Jericho. He would see the time when they would need all the money they had in the States for themselves, and their enemies would yet go barefooted, while they had in abundance. He wanted to have nothing to do with them—to have no affinity with them. He expected to yet own enough here himself to take back all the people to Jackson County, Missouri, and he would ask no odds of any of them. He knew that the gentlemen in the States, of a certain class, thought very little of him, but he could assure them that they never could think less of him than he did of them. They had corrupted themselves, and were only fit for the wrath of God, and of that they would have abundance. He could see them, and understand them, and know them, but they never had enough in them to see the path in which he walked.

They had come here to hang the Mormons, but the Mormons could have hung them and sent them to h—l cross lots. They would not do it, but would clothe them and feed them, and offer them salvation, and all they had ever had in return was the offer of corruption, of h—l and d—nation. Help us! the United States never will have the ability to help us. They drove us into the midst of the Lamanites, and the day would come when they would take the land of Zion. Hear it, all ye people, ye are bringing upon yourselves the things you hate. Talk of the wisdom of the nation ever being assembled to devise anything for good, it never can be done. The wise men never meet together but they make things worse than what they found them.

They had killed JOSEPH SMITH; that was right enough; he had finished his work; he had sealed his testimony with his blood, and his testimony was now in force. No man can enter the Courts of Heaven without JOSEPH SMITH'S permission. He could not change it, for the Lord Almighty had decreed it, and if ever one of them passed through the gates into the Holy City, it is because JOSEPH SMITH said so.

The United States may say, Come back, but do you think they would ever honestly carry out their own arrangements? No, they never would with the Saints. The United States might do many things, but will they? They might forsake their infernal meanness, but will they? God would promote the purpose of His people. He would bring them back to their inheritances. He had lands in the East, in Missouri and in Illinois, but he could not be left in peace to occupy them. He had not violated the laws. No; he lived above them. Why had he been driven? Because he testified that JOSEPH SMITH was a Prophet of the Lord. Who were aliens, and hostile to the laws of the United States? The Government had violated every principle of the Constitution in making war against their own subjects; and if they were judged by the Constitution, every one of them would be condemned. The people here had never violated the laws; they never violated the laws in Illinois, or in Missouri, and the Governor there had exterminated them. If he had been judged by the Constitution, him and all his mob would have been hung as high as Haman. They had all violated the Constitution, from the

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Completion of the River Improvement—Richness of the Mineral Region—Estimated Cost of Producing and Value of Products.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860.

Since I wrote you before I have been on a visit to the Deep River country, and have passed some days in an examination of the navigation improvement and the mineral wealth of the country it has opened to the world.

As I have before stated, the improvement of the navigation of the Deep River was commenced many years ago. It originated with a company of capitalists, who, after expending a large amount of money, were forced to abandon the work, sacrificing what they had already expended. What had already been done was sold at auction, the State becoming the purchaser. In April, 1850, ELWOOD MORRIS was appointed chief-engineer of the work, and directed to make an accurate survey of its condition, and the cost of putting it in successful operation. This was immediately done—the estimated cost, $80,000, promptly appropriated, and since that time every available resource has been employed to bring it into use.

In the improvement of the navigation, it has been necessary to construct nineteen locks, with of course a corresponding number of levels, for slack-water navigation, varying in length from one to twelve miles. The channel thus created varies in depth from eight to twenty feet, and has a breadth of from five hundred to one thousand feet. The capacity of the locks are sufficient to pass boats of one hundred and twenty-five tons, and the entire navigation is well adapted to the use of tugs and barges.

In anticipation of the probable completion of this improvement, and the facilities it would afford for transporting minerals and mineral products from the basin of the Deep River to the seaboard, so long ago as 1854 some gentlemen turned their attention to the value of the deposits described by Professors OLMSTEAD and EMMONS, and since found to be correctly laid down by Capt. CHARLES WILKES and Chief Engineers MARTIN and HUNT, of the Navy.

In 1858, on a call of the Legislature of this State, Mr. WILLIAM GEMMELL, of Glasgow, Scotland, who had visited the mineral lands, presented to that body a written report of his own personal observations. Mr. GEMMELL is widely known as a practical iron-worker, and had visited the iron deposits for the purpose of comparing them with deposits of a similar character, of which he had experience in his native country.

After briefly describing the country, the extent of the coal and iron formations, the means of access, &c., Mr. GEMMELL adds: "I found the region exceeded in value and importance the representations made to me." He then sums up the results of his notes, as made during the progress of his examination:

FACTS REGARDING THE UNIVERSAL DEPOSITS IN CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

1. The coal is of a quality equal to the best Newcastle, and the best for making gas, for which purpose it would bring in New-York from $6 to $7 a ton.
2. It is very easy to work and free of faults.
3. It is admirably suitable for smelting iron, being free from sulphur.
4. Blackband iron ore overlies and underlies the coal, and can be mined from the same pits and openings.
5. The Blackband is in deposits eighteen inches and six feet thick, and of a better quality than any found in Scotland, containing such a large proportion of bitumen, and of so peculiar a character, that from twelve to sixteen gallons of Kerosene Oil can be extracted from it while it is being calcined, to fit it for the blast furnace. Six to sixteen inches is the usual thickness of the blackband iron ore in Scotland.
6. Hematile iron ore, clayband, and also magnetic iron ores, are in enormous deposits within ten miles of the Blackband and Coal.
7. Pig iron can be made from the above deposits of a quality superior to any made in Scotland, in any quantity, and at a price less than in Scotland; the proximity of the minerals to each other more than compensating for the higher wages paid for mining.
8. The Deep River flows through the region, and its products can be conveyed to the seaboard from $1 to $1 10 per ton.
9. The lands can be procured at prices not much higher than agricultural lands, and every acre of the mineral land is, I consider, worth ten acres of the "Big Vein" coal lands in Cumberland. It may be called a virgin region.

Being requested by the Committee of the Legislature to give them at length his opinions as to the practicability of working the minerals he had described, so profitably as to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise, and by the products of the mines pay a revenue to the State, in the form of tolls on the river improvements, Mr. GEMMELL addressed a second letter to the Legislature, in which he was at some pains to present not only his conclusions, but to detail the facts which had led him to his conclusions. Omitting the arguments, I copy the estimates he presented:

MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON.

"I confine myself," says Mr. GEMMELL, "exclusively to the manufacture of pig iron, and from my knowledge of the manufacture of it in Scotland, I speak with confidence of the cost of its production, from similar materials I saw around me in my tour of inspection.

It will take 4 tons of blackband ore (raw) to make 1 ton of pig, at a cost of say 60 cents per ton	$2 40
It will take 2¼ tons of coal to melt, heat the heaters, and fire the engines, say at 60 cents per ton	1 35
Limestone, for flux, say 10 cwt., at $3 per ton	1 50
Labor at furnaces, engine, &c., (50 per cent. more than in Scotland)	2 00
Incidental charges, wear and tear, interest, salaries, &c	1 25
The pig-iron would not cost over, per ton	$8 50

Furnaces erected on Scotch principle are capable of each making 200 tons per week; this is the usual make of Scotch furnaces with the latest improvements to make iron from blackband ore, and it far exceeds in quantity the produce of any furnaces on this Continent, and also the produce of furnaces in other parts of Europe, where they are not blessed with the blackband.

The consequence is that Scotch pig iron costs less than any produced in the world. But in Chatham County, the proximity of the coal to the ore is more favorable than in Scotland; and there a lordship is paid for the coal, of 6d. to 1s. per ton., (12 to 24 cents,) and for the blackband a lordship varying from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. sterling per calcined ton. These two facts far more than counterbalance the extra price that will be paid for white labor, and therefore pig iron can be made cheaper in Chatham County than in Scotland.

To manufacture pig into railroad, or merchant bars, costs with us, (in Scotland,) including profit to manufacturer, about, in round numbers, double the price of the pig—that is to say, if a manufacturer pays 60s. per ton for his pig, he can afford to sell his bars, with a handsome profit, at £6 per ton, provided he does not pay more than 4s. to 4s. 6d. per ton for his coal. In Chatham County the coals can be mined for sixty cents per ton, and bars can therefore, in my opinion, be made much cheaper there than in Scotland.

For reasons I stated to you verbally, I would not choose to identify myself with any other branch of iron manufacture than pig, although all the other branches which will grow out of the supply of pig iron—such as bars, plates, rods, locomotives, &c.—will hold out most tempting inducements to people from Pennsylvania, &c., to locate themselves with their capital where they will find such *cheap* and good iron and coal. Then the command of cheap pig will attract founders to the region for manufacture of pipe and other castings. In Glasgow a founder does a good business if he pays 60s. for his pig, and gets 65s. for his large pipes. Brooklyn is using, just now, 30,000 tons of water pipes, for which the Corporation pays about $41 per ton. These could have been made in North Carolina at $8 per ton for the iron, and $6 to $7 per ton for casting—say $15 per ton."

These, it will be recollected, are estimates made from close observation some time ago. Since they were presented to the Legislature, extensive works have been erected, and the business of manufacturing iron and oil, and mining coal for market, is being extensively prosecuted by several companies, prominent among which, for the extent of its operations and the capital invested, is "The Cape Fear and Deep River Coal and Iron Company."

I made a careful examination of all the works, and shall at an early day forward you the results which I obtained. They will be curious as showing the enterprise which has penetrated the interior of our State, and which is beginning to be felt in every branch of our home industry. They will be more curious in another respect—that they show Mr. GEMMELL'S estimates to have been far below the actual facts—the cost of producing and the extent of the products being so much below and so much above his figures as to tempt the belief that he was an inexperienced tyro instead of the careful, practical and scientific mechanic he is known to be. S.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday, has the following paragraph:

"The case of LAURA KEENE *vs.* WHEATLEY & CLARKE, arising out of the performance of the comedy of "Our American Cousin," and which has been the cause of much litigation in the United States Circuit Court, was yesterday made the subject of a decree by Judge CADWALADER. Following the opinion delivered several months ago, the Judge says: 'It appearing that Miss KEENE'S literary proprietorship of the comedy in question is derived from a non-resident, alien author, she has no copyright therein, or statutory right of exclusive dramatic representation thereof. But upon the points involved in the question, whether, independently of the statutes, Miss KEENE is entitled to relief, the Court is of opinion that, as the comedy has never been printed, and has never been published otherwise than by theatrical representations; and as Miss KEENE'S own theatrical representations of it were not the means through which the defendants were fairly enabled to represent it—their unauthorized theatrical representation of it was such an infraction of her rights as entitles her to relief. And the Court is of opinion that the proper pecuniary compensation for her indemnity is the value of such license under her hand and seal, accompanied with a fairly written copy of the comedy, as would have authorized and enabled the defendants, after adequate preparation, to bring out the comedy.'

With this view, the parties have leave to apply for an issue, to find the value of a license, and the case is referred to a master to report the nightly profits of the actual performance of the comedy."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notices of Religious Movements—Spirit of the Press.

THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS (M. E.) CONFERENCE AND SLAVERY.

The Southern Illinois (M. E.) Conference was lately in session at Bunker Hill, Illinois. During one of the meetings, the hanging of Rev. Mr. BEWLEY, by a Pro-Slavery mob in Texas, was announced. A series of resolutions was adopted denouncing the outrage in the most forcible terms. Besides this, the Committee on Slavery reported a series of resolutions rejoicing in the fact that, from the commencement of its existence, the Methodist Church had occupied decidedly Anti-Slavery ground; avowing a determination to refrain from participation in all opposition to Slavery which is not of a peaceful and legal character, and soliciting the friends of Methodism everywhere "to frown upon all attempts for the forcible dissolution of the relation of master and slave, which, by the sanction of municipal law, exists in the Slaveholding States of this Confederacy;" affirming the right of the "brethren everywhere, freely and peacefully, to discuss the evils of Slavery; and insisting that such discussion cannot, under any circumstances whatever, constitute the least infringement upon the natural or vested rights of any portion of the citizens of our country."

The resolutions also declare:

"That in order to demonstrate the compatibility of an Anti-Slavery Church, distinctly averring its determination to labor for the extirpation of Slavery, with social order and tranquillity in slaveholding communities, we point with satisfaction to the history of our ecclesiastical organization from the date of its earliest existence, and to the statistics exhibiting the great numbers both of masters and slaves, who have been gathered into its pale, and furnished with the bread of life through the labors of its ministry.

That, notwithstanding the opposition indicated by our votes at our last annual session, to all changes then contemplated in the provisions of the discipline concerning Slavery, we nevertheless acquiesce in the action of the late General Conference touching that matter; and that in the view of the advisory character of the new chapter upon Slavery, we regard it as really more lenient to our brethren who are unhappily connected with Slavery, than were the provisions of the former chapter; consequently, we have not the least sympathy with any movement wherever inaugurated, that contemplates the secession of any annual conference or conferences from the church, in consequence of the introduction into the discipline of the chapters upon Slavery."

The following facts are recommended by the resolutions to those members of the M. E. Church who are inclined to utter opinions favorable to Slavery in the abstract:

"First, that no influence in all the land is arrayed with more inveterate hostility against the church of their choice, than is the case with the Slave power of the country. Second, that the utterance of Pro-Slavery sentiments by our church members, is an exhibition of disregard for the deliberate and solemnly expressed opinions of the entire church. Third, that such utterance has a tendency to expose our brethren upon the border to persecution. Fourth, that Christian people cannot consistently treat with indifference the clearly expressed opinions of the church of their choice upon questions either of morals or doctrine. Fifth, that to sanction Slavery, is virtually to approve of the African Slave-trade, which has been decided to be piracy by the leading powers of Christendom, but which, in consequence, we fear, of the teachings of professed Christians of our country, is being prosecuted in defiance of law, and involving many of our citizens in complicity with crime of the most revolting character.

THE UNITARIANS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* publishes the address of the Unitarian Autumnal Convention, receptly held at New-Bedford, Mass., to the "Western Unitarian Christian Union," of England, in answer to their "Address to the Unitarian Ministers and Churches in the United States of America," dated Bridport, May 23, 1860. The document recognizes the propriety of English Unitarians interesting themselves in behalf of "the oppressed millions in these United States," and declares that members of the denomination in both countries should sympathize and coöperate in their endeavors to correct everything that is amiss in either country, and to remove every obstacle that may lie in the way of human progress in one or the other. Then, having assigned as another reason for this mutual sympathy, especially on the subject of Slavery, the fact that the system, which it declares "the larges stumbling-stone, the hugest rock of offence that was ever laid in the way of human progress in any part of the world in any of its ages," was put here by those who were the ancestors of the inhabitants of both countries, the address proceeds as follows:

"We honor, we magnify the British philanthropists and statesmen for all they have done for the suppression of the African Slave-trade, and the emancipation of the enslaved throughout the West Indies. We feel ashamed before God and mankind that our nation has not followed your good example. Our only apology is, that the difficulties in our path of duty were and are much greater than those which you so gloriously surmounted.

The chief of these difficulties, brethren, your nation put and still keeps before us. It is the immense value of our cotton trade with England that, more than all things else, strengthens the hands of the American slaveholders. The manufactures of England have created the demand, which our cotton plantations alone can supply. This has enhanced the value of slaves more than double, and created a demand for a much greater number of them than can be furnished by their natural increase. Consequently the African Slave-trade is virtually reopened, if, indeed, it were ever closed."

The address further declares that the mountainous iniquity of our country cannot be removed by the power of money, for it would manifestly have been impracticable for the British people of 1833 to have achieved that deed of humanity which made the 1st of August, 1834, the brightest in their national calendar, had they been called on for twenty hundred million instead of one hundred million of dollars. Two other methods are left by which to accomplish the over throw of American Slavery,—civil war, and moral and religious influences. The first of these cannot be thought of, but christians in England can unite in a resort to the latter. The address concludes with the following paragraphs and an expression of thanks for the communication to which this is a reply:

"But, brethren, allow us to tell you that you may and must coöperate with us to the overthrow of American Slavery, by appliances laid in your own country, and to your own fellow-subjects and fellow-Christians. It cannot be that hundreds of thousands of English people, who are gaining to themselves the comforts of life, and the tens of thousands who are accumulating wealth out of the manufacture of cotton raised in these United States—it cannot be that they are wholly guiltless of the crimes and cruelties that are incident here to the production of that article. Nay, are they not the receivers of what we have obtained for them by crimes that are worse than theft? The liveliest concern should be manifested by all Christians in Great Britain for the bondmen in this country. Unwearied pains should be taken to quicken and increase Anti-Slavery sentiments and feelings throughout your country, for your own sakes scarcely less than for ours; not only that you may exert a more and more redeeming influence upon us, but that you may avert from your countrymen and yourselves the demoralizing effects of any participation in this great iniquity of our nation."

Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY is the author of the paper.

HOPEFUL AND JUBILANT.

On the 15th ult. the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of a new Unitarian Chapel at Upperthorpe, near Sheffield, England, was performed by Miss SHORE. After the proceedings consequent upon the principal event of the day had concluded, Sir JOHN BOWRING stepped forward and said:

"On Saturday last the *Times* newspaper announced in its leading article, in reference to my connection with the Unitarian body, that Unitarianism was nearly extinct. Your presence here to-day, and the event we are now celebrating, and the initiative you are now taking, is an emphatic answer to that averment. Unitarianism extinct! No more than the rolling of the tides, or the shining of the sunbeams. The question, my friends, now is, not where Unitarianism is, but where it is not. It has penetrated our universities, it is heard in our cathedrals, it is represented by the most illustrious men in some shape or other, it is pervading the world, and, whatever may be the differences with respect to other truths and other doctrines, I venture to say that the great truths of Unitarianism are recognized in every portion of the Christian Church. Happily, Unitarianism is the religion of liberty—the religion of progress. We know that no truth can be imperiled by inquiry, and we will give ourselves the example to encourage others to follow truth wherever it may lead them; and be sure that the God of truth, with great benignity and complacency, looks down upon all His creatures who are struggling to find their way to Him, who is the great representative of truth, who sits on the throne of truth, and who, for the conveyance and communication of truth to all creatures, sent His chosen messenger, Jesus Christ. It is not only among Christians that the principles of Unitarianism are being more and more developed, but also among heathen nations. I, as you know, have been a great traveler. I have been again and again struck with the sympathy I have found in the enlightened men of many religions with the doctrines Unitarianism teaches. You cannot persuade a Brahmin or a Buddhist that a child is born in impurity. No; he has heard that Jesus Christ blessed little children, and said, 'Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' And so let us welcome the child—innocent and pure—the great trust God has given us; that is the beginning of man's history, and his end will be universal redemption."

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This organization has been in session at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the week. The annual report of the Executive Board showed that the total receipts during the year had been $16,200. With the balance on hand at the close of the financial year preceding, the entire amount in the treasury was $18,468 03. Of this sum, $10,130 had been expended, leaving a balance on hand of $2,338 03. The whole number baptized during the year was 994, and the number received from other religious bodies 332—making the total number of additions 1,450; of which 106 were in Jamaica, 80 in Nova Scotia, 33 in New-Brunswick, 190 in Canada West, and the remainder were residents of the different States. Syria and Jamaica are the only foreign fields in which the organization labors. It has missionaries in 13 States. One of the most prominent questions for discussion was the method of increasing the efficiency of the Board.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1461, 1499, 1493, 1497, 1503, 1261, 349, 683, 1451, 1453, 1343, 1477, 1369, 1373, 15, 801, 515, 745, 987, 203.

Part II.—Nos. 1438, 1808, 1586, 1012½, 1012, 1314, 1456, 1470, 1480, 1484, 1422, 1426, 1428, 1441, 1532, 1008, 1576, 198, 1462, 1646.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 222½, 581, 813, 967, 641, 937, 627½, 987, 991, 963, 765, 703, 605, 609, 413, 759, 833, 907, 999, 1001.

Part II.—Nos. 764, 684, 828, 818, 830, 832, 831, 696, 640, 836, 838, 844, 846, 850, 852.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1856, 373, 2137, 2139, 2140, 2141, 405, 2060, 2062, 363, 1763, 1578, 243, 2591, 1730.

Part II.—Nos. 1882, 2158, 2182, 1996, 295, 331, 380, 381, 1735, 1870, 1972, 1642, 1758, 1863, 2084.

Court of Special Sessions.

POVERTY MAKES STRANGE BED-FELLOWS—BABY THIEVES—THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR NO OFFENCE—AN ERRING YOUTH.

Justices CONNOLLY, KELLY, and STEERS, on Saturday disposed of seventy-three cases, as follows: Of thirty-six prisoners charged with assault and battery, one was discharged by request of complainant, eight were dismissed, no witnesses appearing against them, the complaint against one was withdrawn, three were allowed postponement, five were discharged under suspended judgment, seven were remanded for sentence, five were fined, three imprisoned, and three acquitted.

Of thirty-seven charged with petty larceny, five were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, six were discharged under suspended judgment, one was remanded for sentence, twenty were imprisoned, and five were acquitted.

In answer to one complaint for assault and battery, four daughters of Erin were placed at the bar. All had joined forces to take vengeance for an injury done one of their number by a fellow-countryman. Two of the prisoners were unmarried, and all four occupied one room, together with the husbands of two. In reply to questions of the Court, one of the girls said she was forced by lack of employment to accept such quarters, though she would prefer a different arrangement. Both girls were dismissed, while their two seniors were sent to the City Prison.

Two little girls, of 11 and 13 years of age respectively, were sent to the House of Refuge, for stealing various articles from a store. They both wept bitterly, and confessed their guilt. The father and mother of the younger were in Court, and declared that their daughter had been induced by her companion, who was viciously disposed, to join in the commission of the offence; that the older girl was a professional thief, supporting her father and mother by her calling, and had employed the smaller girl to screen her from detection. Their appeal, however, was in vain, and they left the Court-room, the mother wringing her hands, and exclaiming, "How often I have told her it would come to this, if she didn't mind me and keep away from that wicked girl."

Two young women and two boys were brought up on a charge of assault and battery. Their counsel stated to the Court that they had already been in confinement three months, while the prosecuting officer had sought in vain for the slightest particle of evidence against them. The Court deeming that the prisoners had paid a sufficient penalty for innocence, ordered their discharge.

A young man of respectable appearance was placed at the bar on a charge of larceny. His mother, a lady of refinement, stood beside him, and appealed in his behalf. Mr. Beale informed the Court that the boy belonged to a respectable family, but that having formed the acquaintance of a disreputable young woman, he had left his mother's house, and gone to live with his paramour. He had committed the offence for which he was arraigned, to enable him to meet the demands of his companion. His mother promised to send him away to some friends in Nova Scotia. If he was discharged, and the Court ordered him to be remanded until she should make an arrangement so to do.

Practice.

COSTS WHERE PARTIES ON A JOINT BOND APPEAR BY DIFFERENT ATTORNEYS.

The Bridgeport Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. *Thomas Wilson et al.*—This was an action against four defendants on an indemnity bond. One defendant is described as principal and the others are sureties, the three being partners at the time of signing the bond, but not at the commencement of this action. Two of the defendants appeared by the same attorney, and each of the others appeared by separate attorneys, answering separately. No two of such attorneys were partners. On the trial the complaint was dismissed.

At the special term of the Superior Court the following opinion was now rendered concerning the costs in the action: BOSWORTH, J.—Each attorney is entitled to a full bill of costs, there being no just ground to pretend that several attorneys were employed collusively, with a view to increase the costs to be paid by the plaintiff if he should fail to recover. Any party sued, as a general rule, has a right to select such attorney as seems to him expedient; and where several persons united as defendants, though sued on their joint bond, employ separate attorneys in good faith, not partners in business, they will be severally entitled to costs, if the plaintiff fails to recover. As the order denying a motion made for a new trial specifies $10 as the whole costs of such motion, only that sum can be charged against the plaintiff. Each attorney cannot claim $10 costs of such motion, while such order is made.

Stenographic Reports.

BY WHOM COSTS ARE TO BE PAID.

Arnoux vs. *Phelan.*—BOSWORTH, J.—(Same Court.)—Where the Court appoints a stenographic reporter, under Sec. 250 of the Code, as amended by Chap. 459 of the laws of 1860, and orders the expense thereof to be paid the parties equally, the prevailing party cannot tax the money thus paid as a disbursement. The Code by requiring this expense to be paid by the parties absolutely, without any provision that either may reclaim, in any event, the sum paid, disposes of the question by whom the expense is to be borne. The object of incurring it is not the relief of the Court alone. The parties are benefited, not only by a saving of time at the trial, but by a saving of labor and expense in the preparation of a case or exceptions, and amendments thereto, if either moves for a new trial. Arnoux *vs.* Callendor, the same decision is made.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE SLAVER ERIE.

The parties indicted for offences connected with the slaver *Erie*, were this morning brought up in Court and arraigned on the several indictments against them, and by their counsel, Mr. Joachimssen, put in pleas of not guilty.

United States District Court—Nov. 3.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *One Gold and Diamond Snuff-Box, &c., &c.* In this case, which is brought to forfeit the articles which were bought at the sale of Rachel's effects in Paris, and brought into this country without payment of duty as personal effects, the jury brought in this morning a sealed verdict in favor of the Government, forfeiting the goods.

The Excise Judgments.

A WORTHLESS AGGREGATE.

In the Court of Common Pleas the Commissioners of Excise have entered up six hundred judgments in the liquor cases. Fines and costs, these judgments amount to an aggregate of about $38,000. This penalty is as likely to be collected as the offender is to stop his traffic.

The Supreme Court Judgeship.

Justice JAMES W. WHITE, appointed by the Governor, *vice* Justice PIERREPONT resigned, on Saturday last appeared in his place on the Bench.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

This Court convenes this day at 10 o'clock A. M., when non-enumerated motions will be heard. Non-enumerated motions will also be heard on Thursday next, and continued on Friday of next week until finished.

Twenty cases on the enumerated calendar will be called each day, and no more, until the further order of the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The November Term of this Court will be held in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The calendar will be called on Monday, November 5, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard J. Van Norden vs. *Cholwell.*—Execution and levy set aside.

MONETARY AFF AIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 3.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	88	
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	76⅞	
3,000	Cal. State 7s	93	
5,000	N.Y. Cen. Bs. '76	103	
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. B. '83	82	
1,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs.	101½	
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d M. Bs	88½	
3,000	Har R. 1st M. ex i.	95⅜	
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	58	
25,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	77	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	93	
1,000	La Cr. & M. L. G. B.	18	
3,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 M.	55	
2,000	Goshen Branch B.	77	
3,000	H'n. & St. Jo. R. B.	66	
15	Milw. & Miss. R.	10½	
300	do	11	
100	Cumb. Coal Pref.	11½	
165	Pacific M. S. Co.	92	
50	do	91¾	
25	do	91½	
510	N. Y. Central R.	82	
250	do	b30	82⅛
100	do	s5	82
100	do	s10	82
500	do		82⅛
100	Erie Railroad	s60	30½
100	do	b60	31
10	do		30¾
250	do		30⅝
50	do	s60	30¼
100	Hudson Riv. R.	s60	57½
350	do		58⅜
1,000	Harlem Railroad		16¾
250	Harlem R. Pref		40
20	do		40¾
250	do		39¼
50	Cleveland & Pitts. R.		11
227	Chi., Bur. & Quin. R.		82
50	do		81¾
8	do		81
100	Reading Railroad		41⅜
400	do		41¼
100	do		41⅞
200	do	s60	41¾
450	Mich. Central R.		61⅜
50	do		61¼
200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.		16¾
50	do		16⅞
250	do		17
600	M. So. & N. I. G. S.		38
10	do		38¼
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		71⅜
200	do		71⅝
100	do	s30	71⅜
100	do	b30	72
50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		95
350	Galena & Chi. R.		70¾
170	do		70⅝
200	do	b3	71
50	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30	34½
600	do		33¾
220	Chi. & Rock Is. R.		65
50	do		64⅞
470	do		64¾

SECOND BOARD.

100	N. Y. Central R.		82¼
5	do		82¾
50	do		82¼
80	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		17
400	Hudson Riv. R.	s60	57¾
200	do		58⅛
100	Reading R.	s30	42
100	do		42⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		72
200	do	s60	72
150	Gal. & Chic. R.		71¼
250	Chic. & R. I. R.		64⅜
100	do	b60	61¾
50	do	b60	65¾

MONDAY, Nov. 5—A. M.

The trade of the past week in this City, has been somewhat unequal. While the Grain and Shipping business continues active and advancing, the prices for Breadstuffs being stiff and the rates for freight higher, the sales of dry goods and groceries are falling off, and the complaint of dullness is quite general. This is partially owing to the advanced stage of the season, but mainly to the Election excitement, which will probably culminate on Tuesday or Wednesday next—the agency of the telegraph being such as to put an end to suspense a few hours after the closing of the polls. The same cause creates a feverish Stock Exchange, and to a greater degree than we have ever known this sensitive and erratic department of business to be affected by political agitation. On Saturday afternoon, while the dull feeling that, naturally precedes the event upon which speculation has been running for afortnight, continued, there was rather a firmer tone to prices and a disposition to buy on the recent heavy decline. The Money market is dearer on mercantile paper, owing, in part, to the fuller line of Discounts reported on the last Bank return, and to the preparations for the heavy payments on the 1st and 4th November; and also, in some degree, to the preference manifested by some of the outside lenders; and also with a few of the Banks, to place their surplus means at call, until after the Election. The Import entries of the week are considerably ahead of last year, $4,093,939, (including the Dry Goods table in our last paper,) to $2,619,006. This renders it probable that the total Custom-house return for October, with which we shall be favored in a day or two, will show a moderate increase on last season, though the sum for the ten months of the calendar year is still behind 1859. The Export clearances of domestic produce continue heavy, $2,168,781 for the week, against $1,305,990 same week last season, placing the total for October ahead of any previous month within the TIMES' record of the past nine years. The Export of Specie on Saturday, the only considerable sum for the week, is $166,700 against $1,519,773 same week last year. The deliveries from California on Thursday were $1,241,000, while the net gain of the Sub-Treasury from the Banks through the week, on account of payments for the new Public Loan, is $752,000. We look for no material change in the Specie Average, (which will be a rising one,) on the Bank return this afternoon; while the probability is that the Loans and Discounts will average higher than on last week's statement. Exchange has fallen to 108@108¼ on London, and f.5.20@f.5.18¾ on Paris, and in good supply with the Bankers, some of whom are buying merchant bills against Grain and Cotton to good advantage. Money is worth 6 ℔ cent. on call, 7 ℔ cent. on the very best class of Discounts, and 7½ to 10 ℔ cent. on fair selections of mercantile bills. The general supply keeps abundant, where the security is approved. The discrimination is closer than it has been in classifying mercantile credits, and margins, in some cases, are demanded by lenders at call on Stock security.

As we expect to be able in a few days to present our monthly report of the Custom-house returns of Trade, we omit this morning our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	103@102
New-York Central	80¾@84@81½@83½@82@82¼
New-York and Erie	28¾@33½@29¾@31¾
Reading	41½@42¼@42@42¾
Rock Island	61¾@66¼@63¾@65
Michigan Guaranteed	35½@38¼@37@38
Michigan Southern	15½@17½@15¾@17¼
Michigan Central	59¾@63@61¼@62
Toledo	32¼@34¼@32@34½
Galena	71@73@70½@71½
Illinois Central	71@74¼@71¼@72¾
Panama	121@124@122@123
Pacific Mail	92@93@91¼@92
Missouris	76¼@76¾
Virginias	88@84¼@86¾
Tennessees	88@87@88
Illinois Central Bonds	94½@93@93¼
Hudson River	58@60@57@58½
Harlem Preferred	38¾@40@39¾
Burlington and Quincy	79½@85@81@82
Harlem Common	15¾@17¼@16¼@16¾

The fluctuations in the above table reflect the feverish character of the Stock Market through the week, while, at the same time, the closing figures show an ultimate advance on nearly all the Share descriptions, and also, from the lowest point on State Stocks. Some sales of Federal Fives were made near the close of the week at a decline of 1 ℔ cent. on the '74s to 102, which, with the accumulated interest since July, is equal to about 100⅜ for the Loan just awarded at Washington, and to be paid for by 22d inst. The payments in anticipation amount to $1,850,000 at New-York, and other advance settlements have been made at Washington with over-due Treasury bills in place of gold. The fall in Virginia State Sixes was quite sudden on Wednesday to 84½, but as the forced sales were understood to be on some small peremptory orders from Baltimore or Richmond, the price soon recovered to 86¾ ℔ cent. The variations in Missouris and Tennessees since Saturday week are not important, though neither recovered, as their intrinsic soundness and credit, in the absence of political agitation, would seem to deserve. The Railway Bonds are more depressed in the demand than in price, as a general remark, the orders both to buy and sell having been, in a measure, suspended, during the extreme fluctuations in the Railway Share market. The New-York road shares are also better than at the close of the previous week, by nearly 2 ℔ cent. on Central, 3 ℔ cent. on Erie, 1 ℔ cent. on Harlem, and ½ ℔ cent. on Hudson. The Western shares are also higher by 3¼ on Rock Island, 2 on Toledo, nearly 2 on Illinois Central, 3½ on Burlington, ½ on Galena, 2@2½ on Michigan Southern, and 2¼ on Michigan Central. There was less political panic at the close of the week, on the market generally, and while the substantial activity of demand may not be fully revived until after the Presidential election is over, and its probable sectional consequences fully weighed and determined, we regard it as quite probable that the volume of transactions will show a decided increase by the close of the present week.

The sale, under mutual foreclosure, of the New-York and Erie Road, preparatory to reorganization under the new grant from the Legislature of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, is postponed from 25th inst. to the 28th of January, in consequence of some legal informalities, which it would not be safe for the new corporation to disregard, growing out of the first advertisement of the property in Pennsylvania. To correct these, and to conform strictly in all the States, with all and several their Court decrees, a fresh notice of sale is now necessary to be advertised, and the proper legal extension of the time taken.

The following is the division of the late quarterly returns to the Bank Department of the Banks of the City and State of New-York:

	City Banks.	Other Banks.	Totals.
Capital	$69,290,475	$42,543,872	$111,834,347
Net profits	7,559,329	4,826,659	12,385,988
Circulation	9,186,897	22,572,230	31,750,127
Due Banks	21,271,956	8,434,650	29,706,606
Deposits	81,283,120	34,907,346	116,190,466
Miscellaneous	1,029,951	7,408,591	8,438,542
Total	$189,621,728	$120,693,348	$310,315,076
Loans	$120,271,555	$79,842,279	$200,113,834
St'ks, b'ds, &c.	13,081,452	23,518,335	36,599,787
Real estate	6,312,021	2,563,770	8,875,300
Due by Banks	7,368,021	9,798,977	17,167,040
Cash items	22,418,015	3,005,776	25,423,791
Specie	20,116,447	1,594,377	21,710,824
Overdrafts	54,175	369,825	424,000
Total	$189,621,723	$120,693,348	$310,315,076

The following returns of the October traffic on the Railways have come to hand:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN OCTOBER.

	Oct. 1860.	Oct. 1859.
Hudson River	$193,950	$170,157
Illinois Central	306,711	248,962
Cleveland and Toledo	93,583	78,289
Galena and Chicago	254,554	195,933

The increase on the Burlington and Quincy is reported to be $55,000—the official figures not yet at hand. From the Land Department of the Illinois Central, the returns, as already published, are especially encouraging. The cash collections are $140,000, and the new sales $293,000.

The State Canals continue their large increase of revenue. The Albany *Journal* reports as follows:

Amount received for tolls for the fourth week in October, 1860, (estimated)	$161,200 60
Do in 1859	96,107 65
Increase in 1860	$65,092 35
Amount of tolls received for the month of October, 1860, (estimated)	$559,430 23
Do. in 1859	306,915 47
Increase in 1860	$252,514 76
Amount received from the opening of navigation to and including the month of October, 1860, (estimated)	$2,592,842 15
Do. in 1859	1,447,436 51
Increase in 1860	$1,145,405 64

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	39,659	1,480,168	46,453	1,710,647	230,479
Schuyl. Canal	45,298	1,149,850	23,545	1,185,060	35,210
L. Val. R. R.	14,762	507,184	16,614	659,092	151,908
Lehigh Canal	32,447	878,799	35,118	967,796	78,997

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—PHYSIC AND FANCY—THE UNPROTECTED FEMALE.

WINTER GARDEN—MEG MERRILIES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—SIAMESE TWINS—WHAT IS IT?—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Prince Albert*, whose arrival at St. Johns is elsewhere announced, we receive two days later advices from Europe. They are not of an important character. The meeting at Warsaw of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia had taken place, but nothing had transpired as to the Conferences. According to the latest intelligence from Naples, the vote on the annexation question, was in the act of being taken. It is said that the title of Prince and the rank of General would be offered by VICTOR EMANUEL to GARIBALDI. The text of the Prussia dispatch relative to the invasion of the Papal States by Sardinia has been published. It refuses to accept Count DE CAVOUR'S justification.

The steamship *Borussia*, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, left on Saturday noon, with 137 passengers, and $166,700 in specie; the *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, with 192 passengers, sailed at the same time. Owing to the violent easterly storm which prevailed they, with the Southern steamers, came to anchor at Quarantine, and finally left on Sunday morning.

Later advices from the Pacific coast reach us by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the 20th of October, and arrived at St. Joseph on Thursday afternoon. The delay in the transmission of the news from that point was caused by the prostration of the telegraph line. The steamship *Cortez* sailed on the 20th for Panama, having on board nearly a million in treasure, destined for this City. The vessel lost by the pilot in entering the harbor of San Francisco in a fog turns out to have been the steamship *Granada*, which sailed from this port on the 14th of July, destined to form, with the *Moses Taylor*, a new line in the California trade. There is no hope of saving the vessel, though the engines may be recovered. We have reports of more Indian massacres in Oregon. An emigrant train had been attacked by the Shoshones, who killed a large number, and drove the remainder away from the wagons. Two of them had arrived in the white settlements, after subsisting on dried horse-meat for twenty-one days. The attack was made between Salmon Falls and Fort Baise. Advices from British Columbia are to the 10th of October, but there is nothing of importance.

A telegram from New-Orleans announces an arrival at that port from Campeachy, with intelligence that a civil war has broken out in Yucatan, caused by the imposition of inland duties on goods from Campeachy, and a contention for the revenues of the Island of Carmen. Preparations for hostilities were going on, and Campeachy was marching troops on the capital.

A very extensive counterfeiting operation has been brought to light at Lebanon, Ind., in which the cashier and several others connected with the Boone County Bank, in that place, are concerned. It is supposed that they have circulated from $300,000 to $500,000 in counterfeit bills on that institution. The spurious and the genuine notes are from the same plate, with the names of the Auditor and Register forged on the former. The President of the Bank has fled, from which circumstance, it is inferred that he is deeply implicated in the transactions.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday morning a portion of Mount Vernon Mills in the upper part of Troy gave way, and fell outward upon a building adjacent in course of erection for ORR & Co., paper makers. About 9,000 bushels of wheat were stored in the mill, and about half of it fell among the ruins. A workman named PATRICK LEYDEN, was seriously but not fatally injured. Mr. COURTNEY, contractor for ORR & Co., was slightly hurt. Messrs. HANNAMAN and SAXTON, owners of the mill, lose about $5,000. The building that fell was erected last Winter.

The withdrawal of JOHN C. MATHER as the Tammany candidate of the Third Congressional District was immediately followed, on Saturday evening, by the nomination of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., in his place. Mr. SAVAGE has long been identified with the Tammany Democracy, with whom he enjoys great popularity. He was a delegate to both the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions.

A mass meeting was held on Saturday evening in the Eighth Congressional District to ratify the nomination of ISAAC DELAPLAINE, the Fusion candidate for Congress. Speeches were made by Gen. TALLMADGE, Mr. DELAPLAINE, and others, and the meeting was largely attended, notwithstanding the rain.

The judgment entered up in the Common Pleas, so far, by the Commissioners of Excise, against the different liquor dealers, prosecuted for violating the Excise Law, amount to six hundred, and penalties attached, costs and all, to the aggregate of about $38,000.

The stormy weather checked business materially. Transactions in Breadstuffs were limited. The high claims of shipowners were against active movements. Prices of Flour and Wheat were lower. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay, Sugars, Coffee, Tallow, Provisions, Iron, Hops and Common Resin. Whisky attracted more attention. The freight engagements were comparatively light. There were 546 vessels of all classes in port.

The dullness continued in the dealings of the Stock market on Saturday, but prices at the close were firmer than on Friday afternoon, with some signs of improved demand for the New-York and the Western road shares. Central, 82⅝; Erie, 31⅜. No change in Money affairs.

WOE TO BABYLON, THAT GREAT CITY.—ST. PATRICK won the faith of his fellow-creatures as a prophet, on the strength of preaching after his head was cut off. GEORGE SANDERS seems to be emulating the Apostle of Donaghadee, and having been decapitated, is now foretelling all manner of woes to follow to the United States generally, and New-York in particular, from the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

The last vaticination of our headless friend, is addressed to the manufacturers of New-York, who are solemnly entreated to consider what their fate will be when the Union shall have been dissolved, the South have become an independent importing nation, and New-York, in self-defence, will have to be declared a free port, like Hamburg and Bremen, and so will be flooded with all manner of foreign goods. The prospect is dreadful, and when a free-trader like GEORGE depicts its horrors, we cannot but listen with reverence. We hope the manufacturers will do as much.

Nevertheless, its occurs to us that the manufacturers may possibly think the matter over for themselves, and that it may strike some of the more skeptical and hardened among them, that the machinist or the cabinet-maker who declines to vote for LINCOLN to-morrow out Belgian engines and Paris arm-chairs should lie heavy on his heart some ten or twenty years hence, will be, after all, only aping the servant-girl who burst into tears before the kitchen oven, at the thought that if she should ever become a happy bride, her hypothetical future babe might fall into the fire and singe off its precious head.

Mr. Lincoln's Views on Slavery—His Course Towards the South.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You, of course, must be aware that at the approaching election there will be thousands of votes deposited against LINCOLN by men who are probably as much opposed to the *extension* of Slavery as he is.

Why is this?

Simply because they believe that Mr. LINCOLN means to wield the power of the party, whose head he is, *directly against the South and her cherished institution.*

And why do they hold this belief?

Because the language of Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches admits very plainly of such a construction.

Now, it is useless for you or other Republican Editors to undertake to reassure such men, or to convince them that they are mistaken in their *interpretation* of Mr. LINCOLN'S words. They, of course, suppose themselves quite as capable as you of arriving at a man's true meaning and intent from the language of which he makes use.

I take it for grated that, confident as the Republicans feel of success, they would not object to having that success made still more certain.

What then is to be done?

Let Mr. LINCOLN come forth boldly and state in words that can admit of no question, that in case of his election, so far from interfering with Slavery where it now exists, *he will, as in duty bound by his inaugural oath, protect and uphold the South in her rights in this respect.*

You tell us this is what Mr. LINCOLN means. If so, let us have his own assertion to that effect.

During the past four weeks, I have, as occasion offered, questioned forty-seven gentlemen with regard to their views as to the approaching election. Eight of them I found to be Republicans. Fourteen are Anti-Republicans under any and all circumstances, whilst the remaining twenty-five intend voting the Union ticket, *because they believe Mr. Lincoln, if elected, means to make an attack upon Slavery where it already exists.* Every man of this twenty-five would vote the Republican ticket, if he could have the assurance from Mr. LINCOLN himself to the contrary.

I have no doubt that where one vote might be lost to the party by the course proposed, five would be gained. ANTI-ABOLITION.

We have very little doubt that what our correspondent states is substantially true—namely, that very many persons who are really opposed to the extension of Slavery, will vote against LINCOLN for the reason assigned. But this must be simply because they are unacquainted with what Mr. LINCOLN has already said upon the subject of Slavery and the rights of the South, and judge of his sentiments from the misquotations and misstatements of his opponents. Some very unscrupulous forgeries have been palmed off as declarations of Mr. LINCOLN—while in no case have his enemies quoted fairly and fully what he has said on the question at issue.

With our correspondent's suggestion, that Mr. LINCOLN ought to have made some new declarations on this subject, we do not concur. Anything he might have said while he was a candidate would have been justly open to the suspicion of having been said for effect:—while it could not have been stronger or more directly to the point than what he has already and repeatedly said, at a time when his motives were not open to any such construction. Nor is it, as our correspondent suggests, a case of "interpretation." All that can be necessary to satisfy any fair-minded man of Mr. LINCOLN'S disposition to respect the rights of the South to the fullest extent, is simply to *read his own declarations*, in his own words,—and then to judge of their meaning, and of the character of the man who makes them, in the same manner as you would judge any other man's language under any other circumstances. The only sentiment ever quoted from Mr. LINCOLN which gives any color of plausibility to the charge that he intends to interfere with Slavery, is that from his speech at Springfield June 17, 1858. We copy it in full—and leave our correspondent to judge how far it warrants any such conclusion:

"MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: If we could first know where we are, and whither we are tending, we could better judge what to do, and how to do it. We are now far into the fifth year, since a policy was initiated with the avowed object, and confident promise, of putting an end to Slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease, until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure *permanently* half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved,—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. *Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction;* or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new—North as well as South.

Have we no tendency to the latter condition?"

This needs no "interpretation;" it is a simple statement of a belief that the "further spread" of Slavery must be arrested before the public mind will be at rest. This speech was made on the 17th of June, and Judge DOUGLAS immediately seized upon it as affording ground for the charge that Mr. LINCOLN advocated interfering with Slavery in the South. To this charge, on the 10th of July, at Chicago, Mr. LINCOLN made this reply:

"In this paragraph which I have quoted in your hearing, and to which I ask the attention of all, Judge DOUGLAS thinks he discovers great political heresy. I want your attention particularly to what he has inferred from it. He says I am in favor of making all the States of this Union uniform in all their internal regulations; that in all their domestic concerns I am in favor of making them entirely uniform. He draws this inference from the language I have quoted to you. He says that I am in favor of *making war by the North upon the South for the extinction of Slavery*; that I am also in favor of inviting (as he expresses it) the South to a war upon the North, for the purpose of nationalizing Slavery. Now, it is singular enough, if you will carefully read that passage over, that I did not say that I was in favor of anything in it. I only said what I *expected would take place.* I made a prediction only—it may have been a foolish one perhaps. I did not even say that I desired that Slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do so now, however, so there need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the great speech.

Gentlemen, Judge DOUGLAS informed you that this speech of mine was probably carefully prepared. I admit that it was. I am not master of language; I have not a fine education; I am not capable of entering into a disquisition upon dialectics, as I believe you call it; *but I do not believe the language I employed bears any such construction as Judge Douglas puts upon it.* But I don't care about a quibble in regard to words. I know what I meant, and I will not leave this crowd in doubt, if I can explain it to them, what I really meant in the use of that paragraph.

I am not, in the first place, unaware that this Government has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I know that. I am tolerably well acquainted with the history of the country, and I know that it has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I *believe*—and that is what I meant to allude to there—I *believe* it has endured, because during all that time, until the introduction of the Nebraska bill, the public mind *did* rest in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction. That was what gave us the rest that we had through that period of eighty-two years; at least, so I believe. I have always hated Slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist—I have been an Old Line Whig—I have always hated it, but I have always been quiet about it until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction. [Pointing to Mr. BROWNING, who stood near by.] BROWNING thought so; *the great mass of the nation have rested in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction.* They had reason so to believe.

The adoption of the Constitution and its attendant history led the people to believe so; and that such was the belief of the framers of the Constitution itself, why did those old men, about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, decree that Slavery should not go into the new Territory, where it had not already gone? Why declare that within twenty years the African Slave-trade, by which slaves are supplied, might be cut off by Congress? Why were all these acts? I might enumerate more of these acts—but enough. What were they but a clear indication that the framers of the Constitution intended and expected the ultimate extinction of that institution? And now, when I say, as I said in my speech that Judge DOUGLAS has quoted from, when I say that I think the opponents of Slavery will resist the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, *I only mean to say, that they will place it where the founders of this Government originally placed it.*

I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that *I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination in the people of the Free States to enter into the Slave States, and interfere with the question of Slavery at all.* I have said that always; Judge DOUGLAS has heard me say it—if not quite a hundred times, at least as good as a hundred times; and *when it is said that I am in favor of interfering with Slavery where it exists, I know it is unwarranted by anything I have ever intended, and, as I believe, by anything I have ever said.* If, by any means, I have ever used language which could fairly be so construed, (as, however, I believe I never have,) I now correct it.

So much, then, for the inference that Judge DOUGLAS draws, that I am in favor of setting the sections at war with one another. *I know that I never meant any such thing, and I believe that no fair mind can infer any such thing from anything I have ever said.*"

Certainly this is sufficiently explicit to satisfy the most fastidious. It needs no "interpretation;" indeed, any attempt to "interpret" it would only tend to obscure its meaning. It is impossible to frame sentences which convey a more precise meaning, and it is not easy to excuse any intelligent and fair-minded man, after reading them, for persisting in the charge that Mr. LINCOLN is for interfering with Slavery in the Southern States.

So again in a subsequent speech on the 16th of October, Mr. LINCOLN used the following language in referring to the same point:

"The Republican Party think Slavery wrong—we think it is a moral, a social and a political wrong. We think it is a wrong not confining itself merely to the persons or the States where it exists, but that it is a wrong in its tendency, to say the least, that extends itself to the existence of the whole nation. Because we think it wrong, we propose a course of policy that shall deal with it as a wrong. We deal with it as with any other wrong, *in so far as we can prevent its growing any larger*, and so deal with it that *in the run of time* there may be some promise of an end to it. We have a due regard to the actual presence of it among us, and the difficulty of getting rid of it in any satisfactory way, and all the Constitutional obligations thrown about it. I suppose that in reference both to its actual existence in the nation, and to our Constitutional obligations, *we have no right at al to disturb it in the States where it exists, and we profess that we have no more inclination to disturb it than we have the right to do it.* We go further than that; we don't propose to disturb it where, in one instance, we think the Constitution would permit us. We think the Constitution would permit us to disturb it in the District of Columbia. *Still we do not propose to do that*, unless it should be in terms which I don't suppose the nation is very likely soon to agree to—the terms of making the emancipation gradual and compensating the unwilling owners. Where we suppose we have the Constitutional right, we restrain ourselves in reference to the actual existence of the institution and the difficulties thrown about it. *We also oppose it as an evil so far as it seeks to spread itself. We insist on the policy that shall restrict it to its present limits.* We don't suppose that in doing this we violate anything due to the actual presence of the institution, or anything due to the Constitutional guaranties thrown around it."

Now, there are various other points connected with this general subject, in regard to which Mr. LINCOLN has made declarations equally explicit and equally satisfactory. In a speech made at Freeport, Ill., August 27, 1858, for example, after replying directly to several questions which had been put to him by Judge DOUGLAS, Mr. LINCOLN went on to state his opinions on each point still more fully; and we copy those remarks as follows:

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

"In regard to the Fugitive Slave law, I have never hesitated to say, and I do not now hesitate to say, that *I think, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the Southern States are entitled to a Congressional Fugitive Slave law.* Having said that, I have had nothing to say in regard to the existing Fugitive Slave law, further than that I think it should have been framed so as to be free from some of the objections that pertain to it, *without lessening its efficiency.* And inasmuch as we are not now in an agitation in regard to an alteration or modification of that law, *I would not be the man to introduce it as a new subject of agitation upon the general question of Slavery.*

ADMISSION OF SLAVE STATES.

In regard to the other question, of whether I am pledged to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union, I state to you very frankly that I would be exceedingly sorry ever to be put in a position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly glad to know that there would never be another Slave State admitted into the Union; but I must add, that if Slavery shall be kept out of the Territories during the territorial existence of any one given Territory, and then the people shall, having a fair chance and a clear field, when they come to adopt the Constitution, do such an extraordinary thing as to adopt a Slave Constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, *I see no alternative, if we own the country, but to admit them into the Union.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The fourth one is in regard to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. In relation to that, I have my mind very distinctly made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see Slavery abolished in the District of Columbia. I believe that Congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish it. Yet as a member of Congress, *I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, unless it would be upon these conditions:* First, that the abolition should be gradual. Second, that it should be on a vote of the majority of qualified voters in the District; and third, that compensation should be made to unwilling owners. With these three conditions, I confess I would be exceedingly glad to see Congress abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia: and, in the language o HENRY CLAY, 'sweep from our Capital that foul blot upon our nation.'

DOMESTIC SLAVE-TRADE.

In regard to the fifth interrogatory, I must say here, that as to the question of the abolition of the Slave-trade between the different States, I can truly answer, as I have, that I am *pledged* to nothing about it. It is a subject to which I have not given that mature consideration that would make me feel authorized to state a position so as to hold myself entirely bound by it. In other words, that question has never been prominently enough before me to induce me to investigate whether we really have the constitutional power to do it. I could investigate it if I had sufficient time, to bring myself to a conclusion upon that subject; but I have not done so, and I say so frankly to you here, and to Judge DOUGLAS. I must say, however, that if I should be of opinion that Congress does possess the Constitutional power to abolish the Slave-trade among the different States, *I should still not be in favor of the exercise of that power unless upon some conservative principle, as I conceive it, akin to what I have said in relation to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.*

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

My answer as to whether I desire that Slavery should be prohibited in all the Territories of the United States, is full and explicit within itself, and cannot be made clearer by any comments of mine. So I suppose in regard to the question whether I am opposed to the acquisition of any more Territory unless Slavery is first prohibited therein, my answer is such that I could add nothing by way of illustration, or making myself better understood, than the answer which I have placed in writing.

Now in all this, the Judge has me, and he has me on the record. I suppose he had flattered himself that I was really entertaining one set of opinions for one place and another set for another place—that I was afraid to say at one place what I uttered at another. What I am saying here I suppose I say to a vast audience as strongly tending to Abolitionism as any audience in the State of Illinois, and I believe I am saying that which, if it would be offensive to any persons and render them enemies to myself, would be offensive to persons in this audience."

There is not a candidate now before the people who has given more full, clear and precise explanations of his position on every one of these important points, than Mr. LINCOLN. His language needs no "interpretation," it speaks for itself. Nor does it dodge or evade any single question; it meets them all fully and fairly—not in the tone and manner of a man seeking votes, but of one who desires his precise opinions to be clearly and distinctly understood.

There are other points connected with the general subject, not now directly in issue, perhaps, concerning which Mr. LINCOLN'S avowals of sentiment have been equally explicit. From his rejoinder to Judge DOUGLAS, at Charleston, Ill., on the 18th of September, we copy the following, giving

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON NEGRO CITIZENSHIP.

"Judge DOUGLAS has said to you that he has not been able to get from me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro citizenship. So far as I know the Judge never asked me the question before. *He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship.* This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge DOUGLAS has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and the white people. If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions, but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge DOUGLAS tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. Now my opinion is that the different States have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not that power. If the State of Illinois had that power, *I should be opposed to the exercise of it.* That is all I have to say about it."

And from a speech made at Peoria as long ago as in 1854, we quote the following, giving

MR. LINCOLN'S VIEWS ON SLAVERY AND SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

"Before proceeding, let me say I think I have no prejudice against the Southern people. They are just what we would be in their situation. If Slavery did not now exist among them, they would not introduce it. If it did now exist amongst us, we should not instantly give it up. This I believe of the masses North and South. Doubtless there are individuals on both sides who would not hold Slaves under any circumstances, and others who would gladly introduce Slavery anew, if it were out of existence. We know that some Southern men do free their slaves, go North, and become tip-top Abolitionists; while some Northern ones go South, and become most cruel slave-masters.

When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of Slavery than we, I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the institution exists, and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way, I can understand and appreciate the saying. *I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. If all earthly power were given me, I should not know what to do, as to the existing institution.* My first impulse would be to free all the slaves, and send them to Liberia—to their own native land. But a moment's reflection would convince me that, whatever of high hope (as I think there is) there may be in this, in the long run, its sudden execution is impossible. If they were all landed there in a day, they would all perish in the next ten days; and there are not surplus shipping and surplus money enough in the world to carry them there in many times ten days. What then? Free them all, and keep them among us as underlings? Is it quite certain that this betters their condition? I think I would not hold one in slavery at any rate; yet the point is not clear enough to me to denounce people upon. What next? *Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not.* Whether this feeling accords with justice and sound judgment is not the sole question, if, indeed, it is any part of it. A universal feeling, whether well or ill-founded, cannot be safely disregarded. We cannot, then, make them equals. It does seem to me that systems of gradual emancipation might be adopted; but for their tardiness in this I will not undertake to judge our brethren of the South.

When they remind us of their constitutional rights, *I acknowledge them, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly;* and I would give them any legislation for the reclaiming of their fugitives, which should not, in its stringency, be more likely to carry a free man into slavery, than our ordinary criminal laws are to hang an innocent one.

But all this, to my judgment, furnishes no more excuse for permitting Slavery to go into our own free territory than it would for reviving the African Slave-trade by law. The law which forbids the bringing of slaves *from* Africa, and that which has so long forbid the taking of them *to* Nebraska, can hardly be distinguished on any moral principle; and the repeal of the former could find quite as plausible excuses as that of the latter."

We submit these rather long extracts from Mr. LINCOLN'S speeches for the purpose of enabling that class of men whom our correspondent represents, to judge for themselves, from his own declarations, *whether* Mr. LINCOLN is, or is *not, conservative enough to be trusted on this subject.* We certainly know of no public man in this country whose opinions concerning Slavery are more thoroughly sensible, moderate, conciliatory and considerate toward the South, than his. All that he claims the right, or feels any disposition, to do, in regard to Slavery, is to *stop its increase.* That is the whole scope and purpose of his policy. That is his idea of the object and aim of the Republican Party. And if those who concur in the wisdom of that policy will not vote for LINCOLN in order to carry it out—because he has been represented as holding ultra views on the general subject,—they will never vote for anybody who holds the same opinions. No man ever will be nominated who will not be misrepresented; and it will be a very long time before any man is nominated whose record is so clear, explicit and satisfactory as Mr. LINCOLN'S.

THE PROSPECTS OF SECESSION.—It is perfectly evident from their own admissions that the Disunionists of the South know that they are in a minority even at home, and that they will experience a great deal of difficulty in persuading any State to take the lead. The Charleston *Mercury*, in a long article, discussing the subject, says:

"But, unfortunately, the true and devoted Southerners as yet make but a minority of the whole Southern people. Even among the States nearest to being ready for secession, the question will be, "*which State shall move first?*" It is obvious that *all of the slaveholding States will not be willing to secede immediately.* It is certain that not one of these States bordering on the Northern section will now, *or at any future time*, be ready to unite in any first movement of separation. But these, and all the most submissive, of Southern States or people, will be *compelled* to follow the leading of any more prompt States."

Of course, then, South Carolina will eagerly take the lead. She must covet the post of distinction in this emergency. The *Mercury* does not seem to insist upon such precedence. It says:

"But, on other grounds, not selfish, *South Carolina earnestly desires that some other State shall now assume the honorable position of leading in the movement of secession*, which, whenever made, she will immediately follow, and bravely sustain. But delay by all the States, and for more than a short time, will be the greatest, the most reprehensible and most fatal of errors. It is all-important to the most perfect success of secession, and to the action being unassailable by, or invulnerable to, enemies of every kind, that the *first movement shall have been consummated and completed* before the Abolition President shall be inaugurated, and before he and his Brown-Helper party and section shall have possession and control of the Federal Treasury, and patronage of the Army and Navy, and of all the political power of the United States."

The *Mercury* proposes, therefore, that the Legislature call a State Convention immediately after LINCOLN'S election,—and then, it says, "this Convention should invite coöperation, and also *offer the precedence in the designed movement of Secession to any and all of the Slave-holding States.*" The plan is a very good one. But we don't think there will be a great rush of Southern States to accept this tempting "offer." Cats have learned something since monkeys began to use their paws to pull roasted chestnuts out of the fire.

The Republicans and Slavery.

Senator SEWARD, in his speech on Friday night, declared the whole aim and duty of the Republican Party to be, *to leave Slavery just where it is.* They do not seek to abolish or disturb it; but they do propose to prevent its extension or increase. It is not easy to see what objection any rational man can make to such a policy. The whole disturbance which prevails through the country has been caused by the efforts of the South to increase Slavery. They have pursued this policy steadily for some years past, covering its purpose by charging its opponents with designing to interfere with it where it now exists.

Senator SEWARD'S declaration on this point ought to have weight with candid and fair-minded men. He has always been regarded as among the most advanced of the Anti-Slavery Republicans. If any one had designs upon Slavery in the South, he was supposed to be the man. But his disclaimer on this point is direct and complete. All he aims at is *to have Slavery left where it is*,—and this is all the Republican Party proposes to do about it.

The Charleston *Mercury* not long ago declared that the success of the Republican Party would put an end to the slavery agitation as a *sectional* question. "It will cease to be a contest *between the North and South*," said the *Mercury*, and will be transferred to the Southern States." Is not that precisely where it belongs? Has it not been a standing reproach for years that we were meddling with a subject which did not concern us,—that we were stirring up a sectional agitation,—that the question of Slavery belonged exclusively to the South, and should be left for the South to manage? Yet this is precisely the result which the Charleston *Mercury* dreads and deprecates, as the result of a Republican victory.

We venture the prediction that, in less than one year after the incoming of a Republican Administration, that party will be generally recognized as the most truly national and conservative party in the Union. It proposes the settlement of the Slavery question on the only possible basis,—that of checking the increase of the evil, and leaving it to the operation of natural causes and the laws of social economy.

Fraudulent Registration of Votes.

We are likely to need larger jails. The vigilance of our Republican Wide-Awakes is dragging to light hundreds of cases in which *votes have been falsely registered.* Our police reports mention some arrests already on this ground; but in most cases those who have been "spotted" will be allowed to attempt the consummation of their crime and thus make the evidence of their guilt clear and unmistakable. It is not so generally known as it should be that the legal penalty for *falsely registering* a vote is a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. And with our present Police arrangements, and the active vigilance of the Wide-Awakes, who have taken in hand the special duty of watching the polls, there is scarcely one chance in ten of escaping detection and punishment.

In some cases of arrests already made, it is only fair to state that the guilty parties appear to be young men who have been persuaded, through ignorance or foolishness, to commit this grave offence against the law. They probably did not reflect that an attempt to prevent the true expression of the popular will in a matter so important as the election of a Chief Magistrate of the Republic, is one of the most dastardly crimes that can be perpetrated in a free country, for it strikes at the root of all representative institutions. We do not apprehend that the evil, now that it has been so thoroughly exposed, can be carried out to any great extent. It is one crime to register falsely, but it is a heavier one, and one more difficult of commission, to cast a spurious vote in the ballot-box. Detection, under the close scrutiny that will be maintained to-morrow, will be almost certain.

But for the sake of those who have been ignorantly misled in this matter, it is well perhaps that they have received this warning, and have been thereby saved from the commission of the higher crime of false voting—an offence that would destroy their good name, and exclude them from the society of honest citizens. The penalty for false registration, as already stated, is *a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary*, and those who have already committed this crime, had better pause before they commit another which will make detection certain, and will double the measure of their punishment.

A MUSTER OF TROOPS—THUNDER IN THE INDEX.—In the Richmond papers appears a notification that two large bodies of troops, constituting a portion of the force which Virginia contributes to the cause of the South, are to muster in serviceable order in the public parade-ground in that city, on the seventh day of November; and we are pointed to the presumption that they would not thus early be placed in marching order if they were not to be thus early wanted. On Wednesday, therefore, we may safely imagine the entire military arm of secession to be nerved and outstretched for action. Ex-Gov. WISE, with dashing uniform and the blue cockade, may be conceived of as mounting his charger to head those columns of Minute-men whom he has bidden to the conflict, and LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS PRYOR may be depicted at a convenient grindstone in the act of bringing to a keener edge the dagger which is to pierce the breast of Mr. LINCOLN, and give peace to the country. What ragged regiments shall pour into Charleston, and what brilliant marches and counter-marches across the country shall be executed by the barbarian legions of the back country of North Carolina, are only to be preconceived by reference to those great popular uprisings in other times, when indignant races have risen in revolt against oppression, and called the very *arrière-ban* of the nation to arms. And all this we are to witness by the middle of the week.

While the daring and energetic character of the movement is not to be questioned, there is room for doubt whether it may not be premature. If the movement is to be based on a result of the election, it would seem sensible for the South to wait until the returns are in. But if these steps are to be taken in any event, or if the leaders are so assured of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, as to regard delay as superfluous, we can only applaud and encourage the promptitude of their measures. At the North business is suspended until the election is decided, and the South shall have declared itself upon the result. But if the South hastens to reverse this order of anticipation, and lets us know its intentions before we know the returns, suspense will sooner be terminated, and business will resume its activity. This most desirable result we shall be willing to accept on any terms, and shall be properly grateful.

The truth is, however, that the senseless immaturity of these proceedings is the highest evidence of their insincerity. If they were not intended to act upon the election, they would evidently not be paraded with such anxious publicity before the world. If they are intended so to act, we have at once a capital sedative for all apprehensions; for it is not thus that aggrieved, earnest and resolute men enter upon a solemn enterprise—an enterprise they profess to regard as involving the independence of their political institutions, the safety of their property and the prosperity of their industry. To such a cause they would bring a lofty courage and determination too dignified for silly bluster, too much concentrated upon a great purpose to waste itself upon profitless and suspicious displays. For these reasons, the right-judging will regard these demonstrations as fully-sufficing evidence that no sincere and coherent resolution underlies them, and will witness, with increasing complacency, the swelling of the mimic thunder, because satisfied that no lightning attends it. The mere fact that the services of troops are called for on Wednesday next, is, in short, proof entirely convincing that they will not be wanted at all. Let the timid apply this anodyne to their quaking hearts.

The Registership.

For the office of Register, the Republican nominee is Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER, of the Ninth Ward, a gentleman in all respects deserving the most hearty support of his party. A builder by occupation, Mr. KEYSER was formerly an Old-Line Whig of the Henry Clay school, and his adhesion to Republican principles is sincere and thorough. He is now an active and ardent Republican, and as such is entitled to the support of all men professing like principles with himself.

But the question of the Registership which, with the Republicans, is mainly one of so much pecuniary gain to a particular individual, is to the Democrats a question vital to the organization of their party. If Mr. LYNCH, as the representative of Mayor WOOD, should succeed, the powers now in control of Tammany Hall will at once surrender their trust and drop out of politics, thereby allowing Mr. WOOD to resume control of a Democratic Party united in itself, and polling an overwhelming majority against the Republican ticket.

If, on the other hand, Judge BRENNAN should be successful, the feuds in the Democratic Party will doubless be still kept up. The friends of Mr. BRENNAN are active and sanguine, relying in great part upon the dislike entertained by the voters of Irish birth against the dissection of their dead relatives, which Mr. LYNCH is said to have favored. The evidence upon this point would appear clear, Mr. T. DALY, late Warden of Bellevue Hospital, making oath to the facts, and appealing to Ex-Governor PATRICK HENRY for substantiation of his charges.

Judge BRENNAN, personally considered, bears a high character for honesty, industry and fidelity to his public duties—in all these respects presenting a remarkable contrast to Mr. LYNCH, whose only public act of any notability was the order to surrender all bodies, "claimed or unclaimed," of those who should die under the jurisdiction of the Almshouse Department to the medical staff and medical students for dissection.

There will unfortunately be much "trading" upon Congressional candidates in the Republican ranks; and as between LYNCH and BRENNAN, there can be no doubt that the latter will prove the stronger and more honest candidate. Meantime, we advise all Republicans to adhere strictly to their own nominee, Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER, and to allow the party consequences to take care of themselves. This is the course prescribed by fair dealing, and we doubt not that it will prove the most efficacious in the end.

Democratic Dilemmas.

The leaders of the Democracy believe, or affect to believe, that the triumph of the Republican Party in the elections of to-morrow will be followed by the dissolution of the American Union. They accordingly charge it upon the Republicans that they, and only they, are to be held responsible for this fearful and imminent catastrophe. Like the timid Lord Mayor of London in the time of the Gordon riots, who complained to the affrighted Catholics that "if they would only have been Protestants the mob wouldn't have burnt their houses," these excellent patriots profess that if the Republican Party would only have ceased to be Republican the Union would be safe.

This is all very well so far as it goes. But it is an old prejudice of honest people, that a man who has it in his power to prevent a wrong from being perpetrated and fails to do so, is at least as guilty as the perpetrator. If we take the Democracy at their word, and believe that the Union really is to perish on account of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, we have still a right to doubt whether the Republicans are to be made responsible for this result, for the same Democracy assure us that it is only the demoralization of their own party which has made Mr. LINCOLN'S election certain.

This leaves them to choose between the following dilemmas:

Either the Democrats in council at Charleston and at Baltimore knew that the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency would dissolve the Union or they did not. If they knew this, and in the face of this knowledge preferred the gratification of their party feuds, and a divided loyalty to their contending chieftains to the general interest of the nation, then they are themselves the makers of the mischief they deplore. On their own showing they could have beaten Mr. LINCOLN, but they preferred to have Mr. LINCOLN beat them. And they must therefore be content to be regarded either:

1. As impostors who care nothing for the Union which they pretend to adore, and of which they assume to be the sole defenders; or,

2. As incapables who did not foresee in

June the results which are staring them in the face in November.

In the first case, their present outcries may well be treated with sovereign contempt. In the second case, sensible men may be pardoned for believing that the Union is in no more danger now than it was in June, and that those who proclaim its impending dissolution are just as poorly informed on the subject, and as far from being conjurors now as they were then.

ANOTHER SNAG FOR THE DISUNIONISTS.—Nothing is easier than to threaten disunion. But unfortunately, disunion cannot be effected by resolutions or by words. It is a practical thing, to be accomplished by practical movements. And it is a little discouraging to the more ardent leaders of the plot, to see how rapidly obstacles present themselves whenever any practical steps are proposed.

Here is one which is very small, but not without its importance. The Governor of Alabama has been instructed by the Legislature to call a State Convention, forthwith, "upon the election of a Republican President,"—to meet within forty days from that time. Now the question arises, *when* is this proclamation to be issued? The Charleston *Mercury* says it should be issued just as soon as the Governor is *satisfied* that a Republican President has been elected,—instead of waiting until the vote of the Electoral Colleges are counted and declared on the second Wednesday in February. "But," it adds, lugubriously, "*We have reason to know that the Governor of Alabama does not think it his duty to act as we suppose the resolutions of Alabama require.*"

That is a difficulty, to be sure! The Governor is in no hurry about disunion. He prefers to wait a little, and so gives a very liberal interpretation to the resolutions of the Legislature. There will be a great many such little points to be adjusted, we suspect, before the plan is put into working order.

TESTING OUR MANHOOD.—The election tomorrow will afford a fair test of the moral courage and independence of our merchants. The only argument which has been used to induce them to vote against LINCOLN has been the *threat* of disunion. It is not very creditable to any party or any section to make such a threat; but it would be very discreditable for any community to be driven by it into any course of action which its sober judgment does not approve.

If our merchants, or other citizens, believe that the election of LINCOLN would not promote the general welfare, it is their right and their duty to vote against him. But if they approve the principles which he represents; if they oppose any further spread of Slavery in this country, and still will not vote so as to secure that end, because the South threaten disunion, they prove themselves utterly unfit to exercise the right of suffrage at all.

We have no fears for the result of the election in the State at large. Out of the City of New-York, these menaces excite only indignation. They prompt thousands of men to vote for the Republican ticket, in order to vindicate their Constitutional rights to elect their own rulers. It is a little humiliating that there should be any doubt as to the manner in which these threats will affect the City of New-York. We trust the result will show that our people also take counsel of their judgment, and not of their fears.

Affairs at Washington—The Feeling at the South.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

I learn from a gentleman who has just returned from a tour in the Southwest, that while much excitement and ill-feeling will exist if Mr. LINCOLN shall be elected, there is no indication among the people of a purpose to dissolve the Union. It is believed that South Carolina will secede, and that the only danger is that an attempt to constrain her by force may awaken sympathy, and elicit the cooperation of other States. My own opinion is, that the harshest policy which the Federal Government can pursue towards South Carolina is to leave her to herself; and that the most expeditious way of bringing her back, is to let her go. She will soon find that she has jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire. At every point where per railroads penetrate into the adjoining States it will become necessary for the Federal Government to establish Custom-houses, and the effect will be to strip Charleston of half her trade immediately. She will at the same time lose the benefit of the United States Mails, for which her citizens pay back to the Department about one-third the cost. Her commerce is now almost exclusively with her sister States. This would be at once subjected to the burden of our tariff duties, and the effect would be instant commercial ruin. Nine-tenths of the merchandise now introduced into the port of Charleston arrives free of duty, from the North. As an independent State, she would be compelled to tax these goods, in order to raise revenue, to support her army and navy. Her people have been crying out against Federal taxes these thirty years; and is it probable that they would bear fourfold heavier taxes imposed by the State with patience?

To these difficulties there would be added the imminent danger of insurrection. The slave population of the South constitutes only one-eighth part of the inhabitants of the Union, but the independent Republic of South Carolina would contain two slaves to one white person—or, in other words, two domestic enemies to one citizen.

The clergy of this city connected with the Union prayer-meetings attest their profound regard for the union and peace of the country by proposing to dedicate the next Sabbath to "special and earnest prayer to the Almighty Ruler of Nations, that He will continue to bless our beloved country; that He will deliver us from our perils, and preserve us as one people in prosperity and peace." They appeal to their brethren in the ministry, "and to all God's people in the United States and their Territories," to join them in this praiseworthy purpose. It is to be hoped that the clergy in those portions of the South from which the threats of Disunion proceed, will give the whole day to the object here indicated; and in other parts of the Union similar services could not fail to be attended with good effects, in softening partisan rancor and extravagance. Success to the movement. OBSERVER.

—There is one artist in New-York preeminently deserving patronage, who has given us some of the finest cast caricatures of the day, but who does not meet from the public that recognition which is so universally extended him by his brother artists and the art-world generally. We refer to ROGERS, and we are led to this remark by the view of his first ideal work, entitled "The Fairy Whisper." A boy has thrown himself on a bank of flowers, with all the graceful abandon of childhood. The softest of breezes seems to blow the hair from his young brow, and to undulate almost imperceptibly through the flowers around. A fairy, one of those mystic messengers of the flower nature, is whispering some sweet dream to his child heart. The flowers he just plucked are falling from his dimpled fingers, and, with eager parted lips, he listens to the wonderful voice of nature—his soul entirely absorbed—every faculty concentrated into expectation. This is excellently expressed in his earnest face, whose expression, radiant with all the intensity of a rare poetic intelligence, still remains exquisitely childlike. A subscription list has been opened for the sale of this work at the Crayon Gallery.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Granada—Nearly a Million in Treasure on the way to New-York—Later from Oregon and British Columbia.

ST. JOSEPH, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Pony Express, with dates to the 21st from California, arrived yesterday afternoon, but was detained here in consequence of the telegraph line being prostrated by a severe storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 20—3:40 P. M.

The wreck of the steamer *Granada* (which is the vessel lost off the Heads instead of the ship *Meteor*) was sold on the 19th, for $9,400 to the California Steam Navigation Company. The general impression is that the engines can be removed uninjured, and will be worth $40,000.

The *Granada* was owned by M. O. ROBERTS, of New-York, and left that port on the 14th of July last for San Francisco. The circumstances of her loss are as follows:

The ship had been running under easy steam during the day, and as the weather was very foggy Capt HOWES deemed it best, as there was no pilot-boat in sight, to anchor the ship until he could get a pilot and the weather clear up.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the ship being in 12 fathoms o water, the anchor was let go, the weather still being very thick and a fresh gale blowing. At 4 o'clock they were boarded by pilot-boat No. 2, and the pilot assured Capt. HOWES that he could take the ship up to the city without any difficulty, and that at that season of the year these fogs were of very common occurrence, and, furthermore, that they were only six miles from the entrance to the harbor. At 5 o'clock the anchor was weighed, and the ship proceeded slowly under the control of the pilot, Capt. HOWES being in the pilot-house looking out for the engine bells.

They sighted Mile Rock and the pilot took his departure therefrom, and in ten minutes afterwards breakers were run close aboard; at this time the ship was "hooked on," and running at full speed. Capt. HOWES immediately rang the bell to "back her," but the headway was so great that it was impossible to stop her. She struck head on, and soon swung broadside to. It was now high water, dense fog, and the gale increasing rapidly; the vessel thumped badly, and soon the feed-pipe to the donkey engine was broken, and the ship began to rapidly fill with water. At 6 o'clock there was five feet of water in the hold, and the fires were soon extinguished.

Capt. HOWES went to the city, which was only five miles distant, for assistance. The gale now was so furious that all hands were obliged to abandon her to save their lives.

On the morning of the 14th a steam pump was sent down to the wreck, but the vessel had settled in the sand, and there is no hope of saving her. Her back is broken. The *Granada* has been for several years employed in the Southern and California mail service, and was, in July last, sent out with the *Moses Taylor* to form a new California line. She was valued at $150,000, and there was no insurance on her. She was an A 2 ship, and had, previous to her leaving New-York, been thoroughly overhauled, and being a good sea-boat, was well fitted for the service she was destined to enter.

The steamship *Cortez* sailed this morning for Panama with $1,022,566 in treasure. Of this $911,600 was destined for New-York, $9,000 for England, and $20,000 for Panama. The *Cortez* also took silver ore to the value of $60,000, and 250 passengers.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. CLARK, on the 18th, was attended by all the military and a large concourse of citizens.

Colonel E. BAKER, the Senator elect from Oregon, arrived at San Francisco on the 18th of October, and will leave for Washington on the 11th of November.

Colonel BEALL has been officially notified of his succession to the command of the Department of California by the death of Gen. CLARK.

There are no new features in the political canvass, but all the parties say, as goes Pennsylvania so will probably go California and Oregon.

OREGON.

Advices from Portland are to the 13th of October.

A bill providing for a Congressional election in November next, has passed the lower House of the Legislature, the object being to nullify the late Congressional election, when a Breckinridge Democrat was elected by the people.

The Dallas *Mountaineer* contains a letter written from the Umuflilla Indian reservation, by its Superintendent, on the 3d of October, giving an account of another Indian massacre. The letter says that two brothers named KEITH arrived here yesterday, reporting that the train to which they belonged had been attacked by the Shesbrones or Bunach tribe of Indians; that a large number of immigrants had been killed, and the remainder driven away from their wagons and scattered. The brothers KEITH arrived here much exhausted, subsisting on some dried horse meat for 21 days. The names of the murdered are as follows: J. MYERS, WM. AUTLEY, LEWIS LAWSON, JUSTICE CREESE, CHARLES KERSNER, ELIJAH OTTER, his wife, three children and one son. When the KEITHS left the train there were alive JOSEPH MEYERS, wife and five children; A. MCNORMAN, wife and five children; DANIEL CHASE, wife and three children; SAMUEL GLEASON, CHARLES JEFFY, M. MUNSON, and six children of ELIJAH OTTER. When last heard from they had nothing to eat. Some provisions have been started to their assistance, and it is hoped they will arrive in time to save them from starvation. The attack was made between Salmon Falls and Fort Baise. If yet alive the supplies will save them.

Correspondence from the Dalles, dated Oct. 10, says that Col. WRIGHT had ordered Capt. DENT with one hundred and fifty men into the Snake country. They were to start on that day. It was doubtful, however, if they could release any of the survivors of the massacre.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Advices from British Columbia are to the 10th of October.

The Government of Vancouver's Island was about to advertise to borrow $50,000, at 12 per cent. interest, for the purpose of improving the harbor of Victoria. The mining news does not vary from previous accounts. It relates the usual items of discovery, with nothing very startling.

The schooner *Langley* recently sailed from Victoria on an exploring expedition to the northwest coast. She was manned by a crew of six men, whose purpose was to thoroughly explore the coast for precious metals as far as Sitka. She was fitted up with two three-pounders. The leader of the party is the celebrated Sebastopol Russian, well known as a successful prospector on Fraser River.

The whale-ship *Eliza Adams* brings news from the Arctic whaling fleet to 10th September. She left East Cape Sept. 14, and was five days getting through Behrings Strait. Sept. 16, in the Strait, saw ten whaleships, all bound south. She took, during the cruise, 1,140 barrels Polar oil, and 17,000 pounds bone; during the voyage, 4,000 barrels of oil and 5,000 pounds of bone, of which she has now on board 2,000 barrels oil and 17,000 pounds bone.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

News from the Sandwich Islands per bark *Yankee* is to Oct. 2. No whalers had arrived since the last advices. There was no news of interest. The ship *Rasaya*, from Boston for Hito, touched Honolulu the 17th of September.

The ship *Moonlight*, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, passed Honolulu the 15th of September.

The Arctic fleet this season averages 600 bbls. oil and 10,000 lbs bone. The following report from the Arctic fleet was brought by the bark *Yankee*:

Aug. 27, ship *Helen*, North, (of New-Bedford,) 650 bbls.; *John Howland*, Weldon, (New-Bedford,) 600 bbls.; *Florida*, Fish, (New-Bedford,) 730 bbls.; Sept. 16, *Magnolia*, Pierce, (New-Bedford,) 750 bbls.; 14th, ship *Lewis*, Neil, (New-Bedford,) 450 bbls.; 15th, *Jireh Swift*, Earl, (New-Bedford,) 400 bbls.; the latter had been around east of Point Barlow, bound direct to New-Zealand; 2d, *Marcia*, Billings, (New-Bedford,) 500 bbls.; Aug. 27, *W. C. Nye*, Soule, (New-Bedford,) 700 bbls.; Sept. 3, *Metacoma*, Hinds, (New-Bedford,) 400 bbls.; *Nory*, Sawent, (New-Bedford,) 240 bbls.; 15th, *Hercules*, Otheam, (New-Bedford,) 750 bbls.; Aug. 27, *Robert Edwards*, Wood, (New-Bedford,) —; Sept. —, *Braganza*, Turner, (New-Bedford) 1,850; Aug. 25, *H. Ruceland*, Kelby, (New-Bedford,) 200 bbls.; Sept. 14, *Montezuma*, Tinkin, (New-Bedford,) 150 bbls.; —, (Fairhaven) 800; 18th, *Speedwell*, Gibbs, (Fairhaven,) six whales; Aug. 30, *Arab*, Grinnell, 500 bbls. whale; Sept. 10, *George Washington*, Brightman, (Wareham,) four whales; bark *Gosnold*, Clark, (New-Bedford,) six whales; *Pauline*, Steem, (New-Bedford,) two whales; *Ochmulgee*, Queen, (Edgarham,) 1,000 bbls. whale; the *Veil Yard*, of Edgartown, had done well; *Massasoit*, Percival, Mattapoisett, clean; *Electra*, Brown, (New-Bedford,) had done well; Aug. 27, spoke bark *Clyde*, Simmons, and heard from her in September, having taken two whales in Plover Bay last Fall before the ice clearing, and five whales this season.

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING NEWS.

There is no news of much interest to forward by this express. The market is quiet with few changes of consequence. Domestic liquors are a good deal lower. WHISKY 42½c. and pure Spirits 40c. ALCOHOL 70c.; but other goods remain much as last quoted, with limited transactions. The weather is rainy, and the wet season may be considered opened. Wheat continues to come in very largely; $2 20 is the top of the market for the best shipping qualities, with a tendency in the buyers' favor. The ship *Tropic* is taken up for New-York, and the French ship *Mount Perrasel*, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Arrived 19th, ship *Black Prince*, New-York; ship *Derby*, New-York; whaleship *Eliza Adams*, 34 days from the Arctic Ocean, with 1,140 bbls. oil and 17,000 lbs. bone. Sailed 18th, ship *Oracle*, Liverpool, carrying 27,000 sacks wheat; bark *Betty*, DIEBBACH, Cork, carrying 3,000 half sacks flour and 8,000 sacks wheat; bark *Constance*, New-Zealand, carrying 9,000 sacks wheat, lumber, and other California products; 19th, bark *Trent*, Liverpool, carrying equivalent to 5,000 bbls. flour.

Another Express Telegraphed.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Pony Express, with California dates to Oct. 24, has passed here. The through packet was locked, and there being no key here, we failed to obtain the summary of news for the Associated Press.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse with Peru—The Question in Dispute to be Submitted to Congress—Political Excitement—The Disunion Cry, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Official dispatches from Peru represent that Mr. CLAY had demanded his passport, at the same time addressing a note to the Government explaining his reasons therefor. President CASTILLO was taken by surprise, as he had been led to believe that his proposition, which had been forwarded by Mr. CLAY, would be acceptable to the Washington Cabinet. In reply, the Government transmitted Mr. CLAY'S passport, with a reiteration of their argument in answer to his note. Señor ZAGARRA is instructed to remain here until further orders from Lima, when he, too, will probably withdraw, and thus terminate all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. The sentiment here, outside of the Administration, is all in favor of the position assumed by Peru. Mr. BUCHANAN will submit the issue to Congress for action. Look out for another Paraguay decision.

The most intense excitement prevails here now touching the Presidential Election, but it is wholly untrue that we have any panic among business men. The suspension of two houses in Baltimore, from over speculation in copper mining stocks, has not affected the Washington Banks in the slightest degree.

A number of Southern men, just arrived here, report the popular feeling to be in favor of secession, and they express the confident opinion that several States will secede in case of LINCOLN'S election. Everything is in commotion. The city is quite full of strangers, many remaining here in order to receive early election returns.

GLENN opens the Theatre with JEFFERSON to-morrow, with flattering prospects of success. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

It is not generally known that there is no treaty existing between the United States and Chili, and has not been since 1850. FLAG'S *Commercial Regulations*, prepared at the State Department, and published by authority of Congress in 1856, state that the treaty of 1832 is still in force, but examination recently at the State Department has resulted in the ascertainment of the fact otherwise. Chili, in 1849, gave the twelve months' notice, according to the thirty-first article of which both the treaty and the subsequent convention are ended.

The survey of the boundary between Washington Territory and the British Provinces will, it is expected, be completed during the present year. The San Juan question will practically come before the two Governments on the respective reports of the Commissioner of each nation in relation to that disputed point.

Conflagrations.

FIRE AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 3.

A destructive fire is raging on Main-street, between Jules and Felix streets. The whole block will be swept away. Vigorous efforts are being made to confine it to that locality, and they may succeed.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The fire last night did not prove as destructive as was supposed. It was confined to the square in which which it broke out. Only six buildings were consumed. The principal losers are G. P. LIVERMORE, dry goods; loss, $5,000; no insurance. A. J. SMITH, clothing; goods little damaged; fully insured. Western Hide and Leather Company, goods saved damaged. H. D. HARE, furniture; loss, $8,000; insured $4,000. F. MCLOUGHLIN, loss $2,000; no insurance J. PERRY, building; loss, $5,000; no insurance. WM PAT, dry goods; loss, $10,000; insured for $5,000. The fire was accidental.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Fort Scott *Democrat*, of Oct. 27, confirms the report of the burning of seventy-four dwellings on the Cherokee Neutral Lands, by the order of the Indian Agent CORAW. Much indignation was felt in Southern Kansas at the severity of the measure taken by the authorities.

FIRE IN NEW-MILFORD, CONN.

DANBURY, Conn., Saturday, Nov. 3.

There was a large fire in New-Milford last night. It is repoated that ten buildings were destroyed, including the Bank, Housatonic House, six stores and two dwellings. The loss is heavy. The fire is still burning.

DANBURY, Ct., Saturday, Nov. 3.

At the fire in New-Milford, fifteen buildings were destroyed, including the Litchfield County Bank and the Housatonic House. Loss, about $35,000; insurance, about $15,000, in the Hartford and New-Haven offices.

CHAIR FACTORY BURNT AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Nov. 4.

JOHN MITCHELL'S extensive steam chair factory, on Columbia-street, between Western-row and Johnstreet, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $75,000 to $100,000; insured for $45,000.

Affairs in New-Haven.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION—BODY RECOVERED—SERIOUS AFFRAY.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The boy, HENRY RICE, who was killed by the steam-boiler explosion at DANN & BROTHERS' coach factory, yesterday, was found under the ruins last night; nearly all his bones were crushed. The boy JOHN KANE lives, but with no hope of his life. G. G. BALDWIN and GEORGE DE WOLF are very low. JOSEPH VAN RIPER was badly scalded, but may live. The cause of the accident was poor boiler iron. The loss of property is about $5,000.

A serious affray occurred in this city late last night, at the Temple Lunch, by which GEO. S. STAFFORD, printer, was stabbed in the abdomen and is not expected to live. The wounded man and two friends were in a dispute with three students, whose names are BALDWIN, BELDEN and MCCULLOCK. BELDEN used the knife and MCCULLOCK, of the law school, a slungshot, and BALDWIN, a medical student, is said to have been only a spectator. All three are in jail. The affair has produced general excitement.

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Western Stage Company's coach which left Denver City on Monday, with the mail, passed here for Omaha on Thursday morning, with a full load of passengers.

The messenger of HINCKLEY & CO.'s express, reports a terrific storm on the plains on the 26th and 27th of October, causing the loss of from fifty to seventy-five head of cattle.

There is no important news from the gold regions.

The express bound west passed here on the 2d inst., being a few hours behind time, owing to muddy roads.

The thermometer stood at 32° at 7 o'clock this morning.

Civil War in Yucatan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The schooner *Brilliant*, from Campeachy Oct. 13, reports the outbreak of civil war in Yucatan, caused by the imposition of inland duties on goods from Campeachy, and a contention for the revenues of the island of Carmen. The General Government, and the neighboring provinces prepared to invade Campeachy, but the latter anticipated their movements, and was marching troops on the capital to conquer a treaty of peace. The Juarez Government was endeavoring to stop the sale of Yucatan.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Habana* has arrived from Havana, Oct. 30. The *Quaker City*, from New-York, arrived there 30th. Sugars were firm at 9@9¼ reals. Molasses very scarce and active. Sterling Exchange 19@19 14 premium. Exchange on New-York 3@3¼ premium. Freights inactive.

Steamboat Explosions.

EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER H. R. W. HILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The total number of killed by the explosion on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill* is 39, and the wounded reach fifteen to twenty. The clerk's statements as to the number killed and wounded was incorrect.

EXPLOSION IN MOBILE BAY.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The tow-boat *Baltic* exploded this morning. Several persons were killed and wounded.

Accident to Senator Douglas.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The deck of the steamer *Virginia* gave way last night while Mr. DOUGLAS was making his farewell speech. He with the crowd was precipitated below. Fortunately no one was hurt. Mrs. DOUGLAS held on to the railing of the steamer and was rescued uninjured. Both returned immediately to the hotel here.

Fall of a Building in Troy.

PART OF THE MOUNT VERNON MILLS DESTROYED—ONLY ONE PERSON INJURED.

From the Troy Times of Saturday.

This morning about 8 o'clock, the rear end of the new storehouse erected last Fall by Messrs. HANNEMAN & SAXTONS, Millers at the State Dam, and adjoining the old Mount Vernon Mills, fell to the ground with a loud crash, seriously injuring one man, and creating loss of property variously estimated at from $4,000 to $6,000. The accident occurred whilst the workmen engaged in that portion of the mill were absent at breakfast; had it occurred a few moments earlier, some six or seven workmen would have been carried down with the ruins, and undoubtedly killed.

The building erected last Fall was designed as a store-house for grain, and in the rear of it the elevator discharged cargoes of wheat into the building. About nine thousand bushels of wheat were stored upon the floors of the building, and ten boat loads more were to be put in to-day. The wheat was carried down with the store-house, together with about 500 barrels of flour, most of which will be saved provided it can be secured before the fall of more rain, of which there is every prospect at this hour. The main building—the store-house—was a large structure, 75 by 60 feet in size, but only about one-quarter of felt (the northwest corner of the edifice,) which in its descent crushed down some sheds erected upon the premises of Messrs. ORR & Co., paper manufacturers, and used by workmen engaged in making an addition to the Messrs. ORR'S factory. Under these sheds several laborers had been at work just a minute before the fall, only one man, PATRICK GLADDEN, at the time remaining there. GLADDEN was engaged wheeling away the dirt excavated for a cellar, and as the building fell attempted to get out of the reach of the falling mass. He ran only a short distance, when he was struck down by a timber and crushed upon a large stone. His forehead was severely cut, and it is probable he sustained internal injuries of a serious nature. He was taken home, and attended by Drs. BRINSMADE and ADAMS.

The store-house was constructed of brick—the walls being from eighteen inches to two feet thick, and capable of sustaining almost any weight. The supposition is that the piers which supported the centre of the building were not sufficiently firm to support the weight on the floors, and the consequence was that the walls were pressed out. The elevator, which extended out from the building, still remains, but as the end connected with the store-house is now unsupported, it is feared that the weight of the other portion is so great as to endanger its fall. Portions of the wall this morning were in a bad situation and liable to fall at any moment. Workmen have already been set at work removing the rubbish and securing the wheat.

EXECUTION OF A MATRICIDE.—EZRA BRAINERD was hung at Three Rivers, C. W., on the 25th inst., for having murdered his mother some months since. Since his conviction strong efforts have been made to have him pardoned on the ground of insanity, and wretched dogerel which he has had published in a paper at Three Rivers would seem to indicate that he was far from being in his right mind. A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* sketches the closing scene of his life. He writes: "Shortly before 11 o'clock a door leading to the convict's cell was closed and the hangman proceeded to pinion his victim in the dimly-lighted dungeon, screened by the closed door from the looks of the people in the jail hall. The constables who accompanied him state that while being pinioned BRAINERD requested Sheriff OGDEN to convey his body after execution to Melbourne in the Townships for burial, and that the twenty dollars in gold among his effects be appropriated for the purpose. The Sheriff promised to comply with his request. He also said to the hangman, "You are pinching me, you are beginning to murder me too soon." The convict pinioned, a rope was placed round his waist and the party led by the Sheriff proceeded up the two flights of stairs to the room leading to the drop. BRAINERD walked up the steps coolly and more unconcernedly than any of the spectators. In the room the executioner took his hand off BRAINERD'S neck and drew back the bolts of the door, outside which was the drop. As he did so the crowd, which now amounted to about 2,000, and in which many women were to be seen, simultaneously exclaimed, "*Le voila, le voici*," and swayed to and fro for a few moments, eagerly looking up at BRAINERD, who stood calmly gazing out into the rain. The hangman stepped out on the drop and pulled down the noose. Rev. Mr. CARON said, "BRAINERD, humble yourself, repent; in ten minutes you will be no more, and facing your Creator." Words to this effect he repeated twice, but still BRAINERD made no sign, and looked down at the crowd. Precisely at 11, the preparations completed, BRAINERD was led out on the drop, and the executioner placed the noose around his neck, having previously partly drawn the black cap down over his face and removed his hat. BRAINERD saying that the wind would blow it off. He stood facing east, and exclaimed, in low tones, to the people outside, "Strangers, they are going to commit murder. I am innocent."

He was deaf to all the entreaties of his spiritual advisers, and refused to be baptized before stepping upon the scaffold. When the drop fell he appeared to suffer horribly; owing to the rain the rope had stiffened, and when cut did not close on the victim's neck. The fall, though six feet, did not appear sufficient to dislocate his neck. Whirling rapidly around with the rope, his body was visibly agitated by his convulsive efforts to loosen his hands, every nerve seemed to writhe in agony, and after a short struggle a horrid choked sound issued beneath his clenched teeth. Gradually it ceased, and with it the upheavings of the chest and the agitation of the limbs. A few gasps, and in a few moments EZRA BRAINERD had expiated his crime.

Infant Beauty.

"Lo, at the couch where infant beauty sleeps,
Her silent watch the mournful mother keeps;
She, while the lovely babe unconscious lies,
Smiles on her slumbering child with pensive eyes,
And weaves a song of melancholy joy."

An infant's pangs are a mother's sufferings, and all that is dear to her in life would she gladly sacrifice to afford it relief. Parents, you that have witnessed the sufferings of your children while undergoing the painful process of teething, should be fully sensible to the merits of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Ten years' experience has proved that in almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and wind-colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Morehead's Magic Eye-Water.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
25 cents a bottle.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st., N. Y.
Sold by all good druggists.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream" This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Judge Pierrepont having Resigned, will devote himself to the trial and argument of causes in the various Courts of the State and of the United States, and to counsel business generally. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.* E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

DELUSS—SHANNON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, by Rev. Samuel T. Spear, D. D., CHARLES H. DELUSS to MARGARET T., youngest daughter of Robert T. Shannon.

MACKAY—BACKHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Budington, Mr. JOHN MACKAY to KATE ISABELLA, daughter of Hon. E. T. Backhouse, all of that City.

SNELLING—COLES.—On Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, EDWARD TEMPLETON SNELLING to GRACE, daughter of the late Isaac U. Coles, Esq.

SHAW—MORTON.—In Whately, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. A. McKinstry, of Harwinton, Conn., assisted by Rev. J. W. McLane, of Whately, Mr. GILBERT L. SHAW, (of the firm of Shaw, Rupert & Co.,) of Rockport, Ill., to Miss ELVIRA W. MORTON, daughter of J. B. Morton, Esq., of Whately.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 4, MATILDA W., wife of Freeman Bloodgood, in the 50th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 231 Thompson-st., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MCCORMACK.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 3, of inflammation of the brain, ELIZA, only child of Thomas A. and Maria McCormack, aged 11 months and 20 days.

The funeral will leave No. 126 6th av. at 1 o'clock, on Monday, 5th inst. The friends of the family, and of Miss M. Martin, are respectfully invited to attend.

HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Thursday evening last, Nov. 1, after a lingering illness, GEORGE L. HAVEMEYER, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 195 West 15th-st., on Monday next, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SILLICK.—At his residence, in Yorkville, on Sunday evening, Nov. 4, Rev. BRADLEY SILLICK, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the M. E. Church, 86th-st., near 4th-av. His friends and those of his son, Rev. J. A. Sillick, and his sons-in-law, Rev. P. C. Oakley and A. M. Osbon are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken on Tuesday to White Plains for interment.

☞ Northern papers please copy.

SINCLAIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE ADA, eldest child of Wm. T. and Elizabeth W. Sinclair, in the 8th year of her age.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, at 5½ o'clock A. M., SOPHIA, eldest daughter of George and Sophia Moore, aged 18 years, 5 months and 16 days.

WARRINER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, SOLOMON WARRINER, late of this City, aged 56.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the TIMES of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, EXCEPT exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

LEE, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's NEW Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a *new* establishment.

Can any man who values his own life or that of his employes, who has occasion to use power, rest satisfied till he has acquainted himself with the practical operation of an entirely SAFE MOTOR, Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

OCT. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT
NO. 161 DUANE-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 525, Nov. 3, 1860.
6, 34, 28, 40, 21, 72, 60, 70, 13, 7, 52, 19, 51.
Class No. 526, Nov. 3, 1860.
35, 27, 30, 67, 74, 21, 69, 34, 3, 22, 36, 55, 12, 46, 72.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 3, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER,

BY HON. GEO. BANCROFT,

THE GREAT HISTORIAN.

NUMBER THREE, AND LAST OF THE S

DRY GOODS.

BROCHE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS, STELLAS,
AND
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
Of every description,
At Low Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
ALL THE LATEST PARIS STYLES
Now Ready, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
And at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN POULT DE SOIE,
All the Fashionable Shades,
PLAIN RICH SILKS!
Faconne, Magenta, Rose De Neuve, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

SILKS,
At 50 cts., 62½ cts., 75 cts., 85 cts. and $1 per yard.
From Auction—Very Cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EVENING SHADES MOIRE ANTIQUE,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER,
At $1 75 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

CHEAP SILKS FROM AUCTION.
62½c., 75c., 85c. and $1 per yard.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LUMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
They will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
Which they have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
In addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
Just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
Is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

CONTINUATION
of the
GREAT BANKRUPTCY SALE
by
PRIVATE TREATY,
of
LADIES' CLOAKS,
SACQUES, PALETOTS and FANCY FURS,
Forming the estates of
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
(Formerly Geo. Bulpin.)
And W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
(Formerly Mackenzie.) Canal-st.,
BANKRUPTS,
Now congregated at the store,
No. 361 BROADWAY.
These combined stocks, having been purchased of the Assignees at
50 PER CENT.
BELOW IMPORTATION COST,
Will be offered at
UNPARALLELED PRICES,
To effect a total clearance.
J. W. PROCTOR,
Transferee.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
We have just added to our stock a number of new Winter patterns of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
Of desirable styles, which we offer at great bargains.
Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BALMORALS, OR HIGH LACE BOOTS,
FOR LADIES' WEAR.
Also, all styles of BOOTS AND SHOES,
For LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN,
At BROOKS', Nos. 576 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st.

WHOLESALE CARPET STOCK
AT
RETAIL.
T. E. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Jobbers of
CARPETS, &c.
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will, from this date to Feb. 1 next, offer their entire stock to
RETAIL BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CASH.
Buyers have the selection from one of the largest wholesale stocks in the City and
SAVE ONE PROFIT.
N. B.—Just landing from steamer, a fine assortment of BRUSSELS,
Of the manufacture of
J. CROSSLEY & SONS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
In Lace Curtains we exhibit by far the largest stock in the City, and at large reduction in prices.
Curtain Materials, new Brocatelles, new Satins, very choice and beautiful patterns, shown the present week for the first time.
Furniture Coverings in all the new materials from the lowest to the highest prices.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

LEWIS & SEACORD
Respectfully announce to their patrons and the public that they have removed from their old stand, No. 655 Broadway, and have opened their model
GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE
FURNISHING BAZAAR,
At No. 773 Broadway,
Next above the corner of 9th-st.

PATON & CO., NO. 341 BROADWAY.
NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS,
IRISH SHIRTINGS AND LINEN SHEETING,
Reduced prices still continued.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents; Trimmings at cost; a large assortment of Woolen Goods, Small Wares and Fancy articles, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to give instruction in the English branches, also music, would like to make an exchange with the above as an equivalent for board. A French or Spanish family preferred. Call or address TEACHER, No. 217 Washington, corner of Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

A TEACHER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A lady who has good vocal and instrumental attainment, and can instruct three small children in the early branches of an English education. Address B. C. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIROUS OF SPENDING the Winter in the City, would like to teach one or two children, a few hours daily, as compensation for her board. References exchanged. Address G. T. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A MILITARY TEACHER, NOW ENGAGED in teaching the tactics as an exercise, in a large school, desires to form an engagement with another school in the vicinity of New-York City. Address HARDIE, White Plains, N. Y.

A VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly competent to teach English, French and music, wishes a few pupils for instruction at their residences. Apply to Miss RICE, No. 48 West Washington-place.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A LADY QUALIFIED to fill the position of governess and housekeeper, capable to take care of children's wardrobe, and superintend their studies. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A LADY COMPETENT to teach the Spanish language. Address Box No. 4,502 Post-office, giving references.

FURS.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, THE washing of a few gentlemen and a family's washing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for the week at No. 127 West 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging and competent to care children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a respectable family, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted in a private family by a respectable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and take care of children. Good references given; may be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a competent person to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good plain sewer; will travel with a lady; is also a first-class waitress; will go as chambermaid in a private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 21st st., two doors from 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objection to the country; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, namely, soups, jellies, wild fowls and baking, boning and larding; would go in a hotel or a first-class boarding-house; most satisfactory City reference. Address, for this week, CATHERINE, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A woman of many years' experience as cook in a private family; will be found competent for her business; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address, at No. 408 3d-av., in the grocery store, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron; or would do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG AND active woman, employment as plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply, for this week only, at No. 149 East 33d-st., second house west of 2d-av., her present employer's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS PLAIN cook and to wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer living in the New-England States. Address O., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, with the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at the office of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 29 Wall-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART AND tidy young woman, in City or country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Also, by a well-recommended girl as chambermaid and laundress; will make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker and will assist with the washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST WORTHY competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as good plain cook; first-rate washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or as laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a woman well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, a situation for a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and a first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, trustworthy woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in magnificent style; a good baker; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; wages $9; also, a regular laundress; does up linens in style; fluting; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COPYIST OR TEACHER.—A LADY DEsires an engagement as reader, copyist or day teacher of music. Satisfactory reference given. Address Miss L., No. 227 East Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out to work by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call for two days at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires an engagement as housekeeper in a hotel, institution, or private family; or would take charge of a house for a party of gentlemen; no objection to go out of the City; prince unexceptionable. Address Mrs. W. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or will do chamberwork, and assist in the washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 312 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., top floor, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; she understands the cutting and fitting of ladies' and children's dresses and general work; also hairdressing, if required; would go out by the day or week. Call or address No. 97 Houston-st., between Thompson and Lawrence.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A SOBER steady young woman, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 204 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity the last 11 years, who can take the take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 12th-st., near Broadway, music store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands perfectly how to instruct children. Best City reference given. Inquire at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop skirt store for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can make ladies' and children's under-clothing in the neatest manner; will be found faithful and trustworthy; no objections to assist in the nursery or with chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 123½ West 27th-st.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—A LARGE NUMBER of most respectable servants, both Protestant and Catholic help, competent cooks, thorough good plain cooks, chambermaids, several neat, tidy, experienced nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class help can be suited at HENDERSON'S Old Established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest domestics without any disappointment.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, NURSES, &c.—About 100 first-class servants, ready for situations, can be seen at the office, first-rate help, Female Employment Agency, No. 293 4th-av., near 23d-st.; only tidy, civil, capable and obliging girls, with good recommendations, allowed here; employers calling can see at once the advantages offered, there being a larger number and better girls here than anywhere else.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good and faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, F. CAFFARD, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED doubleentry book-keeper desires immediate employment, either temporary or permanent; satisfactory reference can be given.
Address A. M.,
Box No. 290
Times Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young man, 28 years of age, a situation as bookkeeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employer. A good penman, and first-rate testimonials. Address CHAS. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER OR CLERK.—The advertiser, aged 28, thoroughly experienced in double entry, cashier's duties, &c., desires employment. Has had experience in the above capacities in various businesses; would accept a temporary engagement if he cannot secure a permanent one immediately; satisfactory City references can be given. Address, till Nov. 5, M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED IN the above capacity by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and comes well recommended from his former and last employer's; understands waiting at table, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at Bradley's livery stable, Nos. 5 and 10 East 42d-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman or groom; has had experience among horses, and can give the best City reference from his employer. Can be seen for two days, at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 80 8th-av., or a note addressed as above will be attended to.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A Scotch Protestant young man who has the above situation. Is an active, sober and steady servant; is a good driver, and understands the raising of stock. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROCER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, wishes a situation as clerk; is well acquainted with the business. Inquire at No. 302 West Houston-st., corner of Greenwich.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has good City references, and no objection to go to the country. Call for three days, at No. 163 7th-av., first floor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—A LARGE NUMBER OF COUNtry seats, village residences, farms and ville-sites beautifully situated, on and near the Mountain, with fine views, within an hour of New-York, for rent and for sale on easy terms, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 66 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and in Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, I. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 44 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)

Mrs. WILLIAMES takes pleasure in announcing to her patrons that, in consequence of numerous applications from parents and guardians, she has added to her school the adjoining building, which enables her to offer improved accommodations to her pupils.
A large and well-arranged room on the first floor is devoted to gymnastic purposes and dancing, where her pupils may daily enjoy the advantages of the most desirable system of indoor exercise, under the direction of Madame HAWLEY.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

ELM PARK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Railroad and telegraphic communication. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal;—assisted by accomplished Instructors. The course of study is solid and extensive, comprising the ancient and modern languages and mathematics. Primary Department embracing children from 5 to 12 years of age, under the charge of Mrs. RICHARDS. Terms moderate. Bowling-alley and gymnasium for the use of pupils. For circulars, call at No. 270 4th-av., J. M. RICHARDS & CO.; No. 20 Nassau-st., R. A. WATKINSON; or address Principal, Dr. and Mrs. RICHARDS can be seen at No. 270 4th-av., from 2 to 4 o'clock every afternoon till Nov. 7—at which time the Winter Session begins.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES FOLSOM, OF Cambridge, Mass., receive a limited number of young girls into their family for board and instruction, and, if orphanage, or the absence or illness of their parents, makes it desirable, for a continuous residence or home for their early years. They are under the constant charge of Mrs. Folsom, who gives them maternal care in their physical, intellectual, moral and religious education. The number is limited to four; there are now two vacancies. She refers in New-York to Wm. C. Bryant, Esq.; Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Rev. Dr. Edward Robinson and Hon. Geo. Folsom. For terms, or any further particulars, address MRS. CHARLES FOLSOM, Cambridge, Mass.
Oct. 30, 1860.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will remain under the care of M. HENRI DELERCUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's No. 884 Broadway.

A NEW CARD.—COMMENCE THIS DAY.—Reduced charges, viz.: writing classes, $5, full course; private lessons, $10, full course; book-keeping, $15 per quarter; arithmetic, $10 per quarter. Cheap writing classes for ladies or gentlemen, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, $2 50 for 10 lessons. Apply all this week, at the new and elegant Academy, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school on No. 28 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG American lady of education and refinement, who has recently met with reverses of fortune, desires a situation as resident governess in some genteel and refined family; would have no objections to going South or West, or to a pleasant place in the country; salary not so much an object as an agreeable home. Address N. R. L., Union-square Post-office.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 509 Broadway, can always obtain good situations. They acquire manly business habits, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good bookkeepers. N. B.—Business men can have private rooms and take a special practical course.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-School for Boys.—The forty-sixth semi-annual session will commence Nov. 1, 1860. For circulars, apply to Jas. M. Whitehead, rooms of B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or address the Principal, D. S. BOWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 830 Broadway, and at the school.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 672 Broadway, corner 19th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 865, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

$32 50. ASHLAND INSTITUTE—GREENE Co., N. Y., Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Term commences Nov. 1. Catalogues at No. 122 Nassau-st., (up-stairs,) and No. 239 Water-st.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be had of N. Sullivan, Esq., Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place, or of the Principal. R. H. WHEELER.

MISS KENNEDY'S PRIVATE CLASSES for young ladies, No. 33 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Miss KENNEDY also receives a limited number of boarding pupils.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter session commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum.
C. H. WHEELER, Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

MAGNIFICENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 5, will be sold the elegant furniture contained in the first-class private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., (which is to let,) between 7th and 8th avs. The entire contents of the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, among which is elegant parlor suites in brocade, superb rosewood piano forte, rich carpets, escritoire, pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, statuary, bronzes, paintings, oak dining-room furniture, rich silver, French china, table cutlery, chamber furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; beds, bedding, mattresses &c. The house was furnished but a short time ago, and everything is in complete order. Catalogues at the house. Sale, rain or shine, at 10½ o'clock.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

OUR GREAT THOROUGHFARES.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EIGHTY-SIXTH AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH STREETS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On Eighty-sixth-st.—100 feet wide)—Eleven valuable lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 2d-av.
On Seventy-seventh-st.—About 11 valuable lots on the south side, directly in the rear of above.
This property is surrounded by a fence on three sides, and a stone wall on 86th-st.
On the premises is a cottage capable of accommodating a large family; contains gas, &c.; it covers several lots, and will be sold with the ones connected with it. There are barns, carriage-house, sheds, &c., on the premises. The sale will be peremptory.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE and Grounds at Hastings, Westchester Co., N. Y.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on SUNDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a two-story house, with basement, in Hastings, and about 3 acres of land, at Hastings, on the Hudson river, 20 miles from New-York, and within five minutes' walk of the depot. Now occupied by Rollin Sanford, Esq.
Cards to view the premises, and full particulars, can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—The contents of the dwelling of the late Dr. Springer, No. 25 West 20th-st., will be sold, THIS DAY, at auction, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The house is furnished throughout with every article both necessary and ornamental, usually found in a first-class residence. Particular attention is called to the piano forte, which will be found to be a superior instrument in every way.
J. S. H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 24 Pearl-st. A large and positive cash sale in lots for dealers. Note early, their commencement positive. No postponement.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Jones-st. Sale consists of a choice assortment of camellias, azaleas, ferns, ixoras, &c., &c., from Mr. Louis Menaud, Morris, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A DRAUGHTSMAN.—WANTED, A MECHANical draughtsman; one who has had practical experience with steamboat and marine engines. Inquire at the office of the Novelty Iron Works, foot of 12th-st., East River, New-York City.

A DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE FULLY competent to take charge of a first class store; none other need apply. Inquire at the drug-store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE WAITer, who is capable, honest and sober, will hear of a good place in a private family by addressing Mr. HUGGINS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; none but a Protestant, with best of City reference, will be employed. Apply at No. 75 5th-st., first house east of 5th-av., for two days, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON SINGER'S SEWING machines, capable to work on cloth or light woolens, and who can do binding with the guage. Competent hands only need apply, at No. 81 Murray-st., 4th floor.

MILLINERY.

MME. REANIER, (OF PARIS,) NO. 10 6th-av., respectfully announces to the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that they will always find a choice selection of Paris Bonnets and Ball Decorations at her rooms, as above. Also, a variety of Mourning Bonnets.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

LAT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new outfit for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway corner of Duane-st

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PLAIN NEW-ENGLAND FAMily, having room to spare, would be willing to let a few rooms very neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. House new and in fine condition; furniture ditto. Family social. Table well supplied with good substantial food, well cooked. Location could not be improved. Terms moderate. Call at No. 68 West 19th-st., corner of 6th-av.

BOARDING.—CONVENIENT TO BROADWAY and 4th av., Nos. 399 and 401 4th-st.; a suite of finely furnished rooms, together or separate, on 2d floor; also, two upper rooms, can now be had, in these pleasant houses; the table will be found sumptuous; dinner at 6. Reference must be satisfactory.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first-class accommodations, can be had by a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of adults, residing in 9th-st., near Broadway; unexceptionable reference required. Direct to A. M., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, with name and address.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEman and wife, can be accommodated with a room or room with bedroom adjoining, on the third floor, at No. 178 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF Rooms to let, with full board, in the first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the 5th-av. Hotel. Possession immediately.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM MAY BE HAD, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, No. 404 4th-st., convenient to 4th-av. cars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE ROOMS, in second and third stories; one handsome front room on first floor, unfurnished. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A family residing at Yonkers, consisting of a gentleman, his wife, three children and servant; the whole of a second or third floor preferred; location between 14th and 38th sts. and west of 3d-av. Terms not to exceed $140 to $150 per month, payable weekly. Address YONKERS, care of A. M. Sweet, Carriers' Department, New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES a room, 14 to 16 feet square, with gas, grate, and convenient to bath, with breakfast and tea, without dinner; a private family, with plain living, preferred; would like secretary or writing-desk and book-case in the room; location near Broadway, and above Bleecker-st.; will be permanent if suited. Address, with terms, (which must be moderate,) and other particulars, in full, B. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family, board, and a large-sized room; terms not to exceed $40 per month, including gas and fire; would prefer a family willing to take in part payment lessons in French and music; and also the use of a good piano; best references given. Address BOARDERS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Hotel St. Germain, 6th-av., Broadway and 23d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen wishing board at *table de hote*. Private tables and meals, *a la carte*, as heretofore.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF apartments on the first floor, including parlor, bedchamber and dining-room, to let, with private table. Also, single rooms, or rooms in suite, if desired, with full board. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, IN a strictly private family, who keep none or but few other boarders; locality, between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, A. P. H., Box No. 137 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A LADY, AN INVALID, AND MAID, want two large rooms with board, in a private family, in a pleasant situation in the country, not more than 30 miles from town. The most repectable references will be required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 2,239, Post-office, N. Y.

NO. 59 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., one or two nicely-furnished parlors, with bedrooms adjoining; also, very pleasant single rooms, with all the modern conveniences, to rent to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with or without board.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-STREET.—First-class families and gentlemen desiring rooms for the Winter, can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

WINTER BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—A gentleman and his wife only, occupying a large and commodious house, pleasantly located near a depot in Orange, would be glad to accommodate a family with board for the Winter. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS, IN a modern house above 4th-st., a parlor and two bedrooms, connecting and unfurnished, on the second or third floor; also, furnished hall bed-room. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address Box No. 455 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—IN BROOKlyn, near the Mansion House, for a single man, with fire and lights, without board. References given. Private family preferred. Address W. H. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE FINE FURnished room on the first floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms; also, rooms for three or four single gentlemen; dinner at 6 o'clock; 5 minutes' walk from either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry.

GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LET, A SUITE OF furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for a family, with private table, in the house recently occupied by Mr. Dubois, No. 20 East 21st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., opposite the Park.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let to a couple of gentlemen a nicely furnished room and bedroom, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 85 Amity-st.

A LADY, AN EMINENT VOCALIST AND Teacher of the Piano, would like to give lessons in exchange for board, in an agreeable family; best reference given and required. Address A. J., Brooklyn Post-office.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 167 Lexington-av., near 31st-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant room, overlooking New-York; family private. Inquire at No. 51 Columbia-st., near Fulton Ferry.

TO LET—A FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, WITH or without breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 27 Stuyvesant-st.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom to let to two gentlemen. Apply at No. 288 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and subsequent events have developed the richness of the soil in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE Janesville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Clinton avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND HOUSES AND LOTS IN Brooklyn, late Wallabout, 600 lots, mostly of high grade land and beautifully situated, between East River and 6th-st., and North 7th-st., and Bushwick Creek. For sale at moderate prices and on easy terms. Also, a number of brick and frame houses, 10 three-story brick, now finishing, for sale or to let. Apply to S. J. HUNT, No. 112 4th-av., New-York; or to CHAS. FOWLER, Agent, corner 3d and North 4th sts., Brooklyn.

BOND-STREET.—FOR SALE, IN BOND-ST., a four-story house, in complete order, together with the

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
REDEEMABLE 1st JANUARY, 1880,
And bearing interest at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE
SEMI-ANNUALLY,
On the 1st January and 1st July, on presentation of the Interest Coupons—Principal and Interest payable in GOLD COIN.

These Bonds are secured by a First Mortgage upon the Road, its Equipment, Buildings and Franchise; and the punctual payment of the interest is guaranteed by the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, which Fund is composed of 15 000,000 acres of lands, or its proceeds, and of the principal, by a Sinking Fund of One per Cent. per Annum, adequate to the extinguishment of the whole issue by the time of maturity.

The length of the Road is 105 miles, extending from LAKE CITY—where it connects with the Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad, terminating at JACKSONVILLE, and the Florida Railroad terminating at FERNANDINA, both completed and in operation—to TALLAHASSEE.

The road is now completed and in operation, with the exception of about 15 miles, which will be finished by the end of the present month, when the connection will be perfect between the GULF OF MEXICO, at St. Marks, and Tallahassee, and the ATLANTIC, at Jacksonville and Fernandina, soon to be followed by a third connection with Savannah, Georgia.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, and the total issue of First Mortgage Bonds, $930,000—less than $9,000 per mile.

The Company own 275,000 acres of land on the line of their road, valued at $650,000, and $180,000 of the Stock of the Tallahassee Road, which last year earned for its Stockholders over 20 per cent. nett on its capital.

Almost one-half of the Bonds have been disposed of in the Southern markets, and a portion of the balance is now offered for sale in this market.

Further information can be obtained on application to
CAMMANN & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.
Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT
BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) NOV. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom No. 52 Williamst.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
20	24. West. Mar. Ins.	$100	20 Humboldt Ins. 100
50	St. Nicholas Bank...	100	50 Chicago & N. W. R.. 100
5	Goodhue Ins.	100	20 Standard Ins. 50
30	City Ins.	70	50 Home Ins. 100
100	Mad., Ind. & Peru R.	100	10 Beekman Ins. 25
200	Prismatic Man. Co..	10	10 Logan Co. M. & M. Co. 100
20	Phœnix Ins.	50	600 Kerosene Gas L. Co.. 25
25	Metropolitan Ins.	100	100 Brooklyn Central R. 50
$1,000	Anchor Ins. R. Stock		50 American Tel. Co 100
40	Hope Ins.	50	10 American Coal Co.. 100
20	Jersey City Ins.	50	50 Hamilton Ins. 50
50	Saratoga & Wh. R.		30 Marine Bank. 50
$9,000	Sciota and Hocking Valley R. 1st Mort. Bonds.		
2,000	Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.		
7,000	Chicago, Peoria and Indiana R. 1st Mort. Bonds.		
7,000	Mount Vernon Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.		
5,000	Treverton Coal Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.		
1,000	20-100 Note of Thos. H. Penney & Co., due Nov. 20, 1860.		
371	40-100 Check of A. H. Hager, payable Aug. 20, '60.		
200	Check of Joseph J. Dean, payable Aug 20. 1860.		

Also, Stock Note of Robert F. Kirkpatrick for $200, with order for 6 340 pounds of scrap steel, and order for 4,487 pounds ingot steel, as collateral.
$2,000 Syracuse and Binghamton Rail. 2d Mort. Bonds.
1,000 Mobile and Ohio Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—At the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for Nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the ensuing fiscal year, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed for ten days on and after Monday, Nov. 5.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Oct. 13, 1860.
NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual election for a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, at Morris Dock, Fordham, Westchester County, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, November 14, 1860. The poll will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M.
L. G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1860, ON the First Mortgage, also on the Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Parties holding the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company are requested to leave their names and residence at this office.
E. M. GILBERT, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1860.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and Bonds of 1867 will be paid on and after Nov. 1st at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company will present the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1860, to ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 12 Wall-st., for payment.

NOTICE.—THE ARTISANS' BANK WILL PAY specie for its bills on presentation at the counter of the Bank.
CHAS. L. FROST, Vice-President.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

CORPORATION BONDS.—$35,000 CITY OF Newark, N. J., bearing interest six per cent. per annum, payable at Mechanics' Bank, New-York, for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 50 Exchange-place, Room No. 15.

$500.000 UNITED STATES FIVE PER cent Stock, (late loan,) Coupon Bonds or Inscribed Stock, for sale in sums to suit, by READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 838 Broadway, corne of 12th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—WILL SOME YOUNG LADY who is really so free from prejudice as not to fear this method of forming an acquaintance, and who has a heart to feel as I do, answer me? I want some one to love and to live for. I am 27 years of age—in a very respectable business in New-York—belong to one of the best families in the country, and bear a perfectly good character and reputation—am tired of living alone in the world and want a companion. Address C. H. S., Box No. 33 Williamsburgh Post-office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

SHOW CASES
of every description manufactured by
E. VIETOR, No. 16 North William-st.
N. B.—A good assortment constantly on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 16th day of September, 1860, will, on the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1853, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the Presidents and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails and property of every descriptions. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed by James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,301 box cars, numbered 1 to 1,254; 1,066 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,960; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,553; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 235, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Sudam*, *Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the several leases to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1860, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and in proceedings in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.
PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860. HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.
HENRY WHITTAKER,
n5-law6wM* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers, to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next. S. D. LAW,
Assignee of J. B. Boerum. No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. o22-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.
law6mM R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, expired by its own limitation on the 1st day of November, 1860. All persons having claims against the said firm, or indebtedness to the same, are notified to present their claims and make payment to AZOR S. MARVIN, No. 335 Broadway, who is authorized to settle and receive all such claims and debts. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.
JOHN G. STEARNS,
A. S MARVIN.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing, under the name or style of A. MORTON & CO., in the manufacture of Gold Pens, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. PERSONS P. ALLEN retires from said firm. A. MORTON is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm, and to sign in liquidation. A. MORTON,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. PERSONS P. ALLEN.

A. MORTON will continue the business as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 25 Maiden-lane. A. MORTON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of A. S. MARVIN & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Fire-Proof Safes, (Wilder's patent,) on the same premises heretofore occupied by Stearns & Marvin, at No. 335 Broadway, New-York, and No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. Factory, corner Avenue A and St. Mark's-place.
A. S. MARVIN,
SAMUEL PULESTON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860. W. K. MARVIN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the hair-dressing, cutting, shaving and other business pertaining thereto, under the name of WILLIAMS & CO., and carried on at the corner of Broadway and Dey-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1860.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
JEREMIAH HALEY, Jr.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD MEETING.
Those who feel interested in the construction of the People's Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, through the Central Route, *via* Pike's Peak gold mines and Utah, are invited to attend a
MASS MEETING
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 15,
Ex-Gov. GEO. S. BADTWELL, of Massachusetts, will present the claims of the enterprise to the favorable consideration of every citizen of New-York. The meeting will also be addressed by other able speakers.
NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

VETERAN CORPS, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of the corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of interest to the corps will be presented. By order.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres.
ABM. COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Col.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of HORACE H. DAY, at Niagara Falls, by the Engineer of the above work, until the 10th day of November next, for excavating, masonry, bridging, guard-gates, &c. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above office. Mr. DAY reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the proposals, as he may deem for his interest. H. L. SOUTHARD, Engineer.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA —NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee, &c., Complainant *vs.* The CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and P. LAVIN, Defendants—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above-named, in the case above entitled, pending in said Court, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described premises and property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, dépot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed,) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises, rights and privileges of said Company to, or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.
RANNEY BACHUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.
WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A RESolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting, or attempting to vote, illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose, at the ensuing election, to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder, District-Attorney, or the Judge of the Court where convicted, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within 20 days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded. Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
Oct. 15, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

No person, other than the employes of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is opened as above provided.

No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

No person, except in the employ of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly-plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant, or flower.

No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

No person shall fire, discharge, or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

No person shall, without the consent of the Comptroller of the Park, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry, or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

No military or target company, or civic, or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill, or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

The ordinance of Aug. 8, 1858, is hereby amended by inserting the word "dogs" after the word "goats," and the word "dog" after the word "horse," in said ordinance.

The ordinance adopted Sept. 23, 1859, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "omnibus," the words "or express wagon with or without passengers nor any."

The above ordinances were adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held on the 1st day of November, 1860, and are published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinances:

"SEC. 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

By order of the Board. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
AND W. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1860.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 6, 1860.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Prince Albert at St. Johns.

THE MEETING AT WARSAW.

Entry of the Sardinians Into Neapolitan Territory.

THE PRUSSIAN PROTEST.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Prince Albert*, from Galway on the 23d of October, arrived at this port at 12 o'clock on Friday night, but the telegraph wires not being in working order, it was impossible to transmit her news to the Associated Press.

The dates by the *Prince Albert* are two days later than those by the *Europa*, at Halifax.

The news is not very important.

The Royal meeting at Warsaw was progressing.

Voting at Naples on the annexation question commenced on the 21s. of October. The result had not been definitely ascertained, but it was stated that the Neapolitans voted almost unanimously for annexation.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 22d of October.

The *Prince Albert* has 60 cabin and 650 steerage passengers. Her engine was broken down for forty-nine hours on the passage.

The Galway Steamship Company have ordered two new steamers to be built, in place of the *Connaught*, by JOHN LAIRD of Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news is unimportant.

The Duke of Richmond died at London on the 21st of October, aged 70 years.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT WARSAW.

The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia were all at Warsaw, together with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Count RECHBERG and other prominent Ministers.

Nothing had transpired as to the Conferences.

RUSSIA.

It is asserted that Russia has positively refused to enter into any engagements with Austria which might lead to a war.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Emperor received an autograph letter from the Czar of Russia, explaining the nature of the Warsaw meeting, depriving it of any significance hostile to France.

The *Gazette de Lyon* has been suppressed on account of its incessant appeals for agitation, its attack on the Government, and its disdain of good advice.

The Bourse was flat and drooping at 66f. 75c. for the 3cnts.

ITALY.

Naples telegrams of the 21st of October announce that the vote on annexation was then being taken; much enthusiasm existed, and immense crowds had assembled at the voting places. All was quiet at the latest dates. The King of Naples issued a protest, declaring he would consider the voting null and void.

It was reported that, after annexation was effected, the title of Prince and the rank of General would be offered to GARIBALDI.

A Naples telegram of the 21st says that GARIBALDI has officially declared he would lay down the Dictatorship on the arrival of VICTOR EMANUEL.

The head of Gen. CIALDINI'S columns encountered and beat a corps of Neapolitans at Isernia. The General commanding the corps, with his officers and 800 soldiers, and flag, were taken.

Another dispatch says that CIALDINI captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

VICTOR EMANUEL arrived at Salonia on the 21st of October.

It was reported that provisions were beginning to fail at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French Minister of Marine had received a dispatch announcing that GARIBALDI'S ships of war had captured a vessel bearing Spanish colors, and another bearing the Austrian flag. The same authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the Italian frontiers were increasing, but on the other hand it was said that Austria had given the most positive assurances that she would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The Piedmontese troops were encamped at Rieti, ten leagues from Rome.

The text of the Prussian dispatch relative to the invasion of the Papal States is published. It censures the action of Sardinia and rejects CAVOUR'S justification, but does not threaten any active hostility on the part of Prussia.

The Austrian official *Weiner Zeitung* publishes a reform manifesto from the Emperor. Many sweeping changes in the Constitution are proposed. Legislative power is only to be exercised henceforth with the cooperation of the Provincial Diets. The Szechwatch Court of Chancery is restored in Hungary, and other important concessions are made to that province.

Gen. BENEDICT and Archduke ALBERT WILLIAM have been sent to Italy.

INDIA.

Bombay letters of September 26th, and Calcutta of September 15, are received, but they contain little news that has not been anticipated.

Commercial telegrams from Bombay to the 27th of September report imports dull and drooping. Cotton dull. Exchange 2s. 0¼d. Freights advanced 10s. @ 15s.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

The sales of COTTON to-day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken on speculation and for export. The market closed quiet, but firm.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

Since the sailing of the *Europa* there has been no market at Manchester.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, MÄSN & Co., and others, report FLOUR firm and partially advanced 6d. ₱ barrel. WHEAT active at full prices. CORN active and advanced 6d.@1s. ₱ quarter; sales of mixed at 38s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

PORK dull. BACON quiet. LARD inactive. TALLOW generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

ASHES—Pots and Pearls are quiet. SUGAR steady. RICE firm. COFFEE steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull. RESIN steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.

WHEAT—active for English and firm for foreign. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet but firm. RICE firm, with an advancing tendency, owing to the reduction of duty in France. TALLOW quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 22.

The London Money Market is generally unchanged, with an active demand.

Consols for money close at 92⅞@92⅝, and for account at 92⅞@93.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 23—11 A. M.

The markets have not yet opened.

COTTON is held firmly.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Oct. 22.

The market for American Securities is dull, without material alteration in prices: Illinois Central Railroad, 21 dis.; Erie Railroad Stock, 29¾@37¾; New-York Central Railroad, 80@82.

The Europa at Halifax and Boston.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 20th of October, *via* Queenstown on the 21st, arrived here at 11 o'clock last night, and sailed again for Boston at 3 o'clock this morning, where she will be due to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

The *Europa* reports having passed, on the 20th of October, at 1 P. M., ships *Yorkshire*, *Ornson*, *Guy Mannering*, *Resolute* and *Portsmouth*, going into Liverpool; 25th, at 1 A. M., lat 51° 30', lon. 24° 43', passed steamship *Canada*.

Annexed is a list of the passengers per *Europa*:

Mr, Ashworth, Mrs, Baynes, Messrs, Brodellrs, Boyer, Bmet, Berken and lady, Beckeler, Badeau, Croft, child and lady, Miss Chadwick, Calange, Collins, Dixon, Demeau, Miss Draper, Ellis, Mrs. Ellis, Fourdrainier, Mrs. Finney and children, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, Guiness and lady, Mrs. and Miss Gardner, Gilmore and son, Gleeson, Haggard, Hardidy, Poper, Hackes, Hyams, Miss Hooper, Hamilton, Hames, Hunnewell, Irwin, Johnson and lady, Jeffereys, Leon, Meeking, Motley, Miss Muller, Moher, Mann, Mali, McLeish, Matheson, Rev. Mosely, Nichols and lady, Norcross, Pasquet, Gen. Palfrey and lady, Reid, Rooper, Mrs. Reid and son, Sponsel, Stair, Schodts, Tennent, Smith, Spence, Dr. Stanton, Miss Stamford, Miss Stewart, Tuttle, Temant, Threefall, Torry and family, Trignet, Miss Talmie, Tucker, two Mrs. Tucker, Veroom, Vandertbal, Venman, Whitworth, Wiley, Ward, Wenworth, Wetherby, Mrs. and Miss Wetherby, Warren, Westhead.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived here at 1 o'clock to-day. Her mails were forwarded by the Sunday night train due in New-York to-morrow morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FALCONER THE STREET PREACHER AGAIN.—EDWARD FALCONER, the temperance lecturer and open air preacher, who has been apprehended almost every Sabbath during the past six months, for violating the City ordinance which prohibits street preaching without a license, as usual fell into the hands of the police yesterday. He was taken before Justice WELSH, at the Tombs, where a charge was preferred against him, the complainant being one of the officers of the Broadway Squad, who stated that he had found the prisoner addressing a crowd in the City Hall Park. The magistrate said that the offence which FALCONER had committed was merely a misdemeanor, for which it was illegal to make an arrest on Sunday. He therefore discharged the accused, and told the policeman that he could obtain a warrant for his rearrest on the same charge any week day that he might choose to ask for it.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—On Saturday afternoon MRS. FEATHERSGILL, an aged lady, accidentally fell from the fourth-story window of her residence, corner of Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, to the pavement, and received injuries which soon caused her death. Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest in the case.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—On Saturday afternoon the body of an unknown colored man, dressed in sailor's clothes, was washed ashore at the Battery, near Pier No. 1, North River. The Coroner was summoned and the remains were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where they will remain a day or two for identification.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Nov. 2, 1860:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 26	184	113	297
Admitted to Nov. 2	25	36	61
Discharged, cured or relieved	23	36	59
Died	6	12	18
Remaining at date	180	113	293

Males, 256; females, 37.

The Storm of Saturday.

The prolonged and unusually mild weather of the past week terminated what was regarded as the Indian Summer on Saturday. The soft south wind which had prevailed for several days, and given to the atmosphere uncomfortable warmth and moisture, then changed to the northeast, with signs of a storm, and towards noon the wind increased to a stiff gale, accompanied with rain. Throughout the afternoon the City and surrounding country was deluged with the heaviest rain-fall of the season, putting an end to all out-door business, and, generally, to travel. The cars and stages furnished comparatively little accommodation, when everybody wished to ride, and multitudes without umbrellas and overshoes went home drenched by the storm. The Eastern steamers prudently remained at their respective wharves, not deeming it safe to attempt the navigation of the Sound in the teeth of so violent a gale and so dark and murky a night. The two foreign steamers which left at noon, as well as all the Southern steamers, came to anchor below, and awaited the return of better weather. At 8½ o'clock P. M. the wind canted to the southeast, and, for nearly two hours blew with the force of a hurricane. Vessels at anchor on the Jersey side of the bay dragged their anchor, most of them having both anchors down and all their "scope" out.

There has been very few arrivals to notice for the past 48 hours. We hear of no disasters on the coast, although the wind at Sandy Hook on Saturday was from East to E. N. E. Capt. CROCKER, of steamer *Boston*, from Philadelphia, reports having it fresh from W. to S. W. from 3 P. M. of that day, and bringing it with him to this port. No damage was sustained along the piers or among the shipping, except the Portuguese schooner *Carlos Alberto*, which vessel dragged ashore on Governor's Island, but will come off at high water. The pilot-boat *Fanny*, in passing out Sandy Hook on Saturday night in a heavy sea, jumped her bowsprit out and returned to the City to replace it. The Spanish ship *Serafina*, from Charleston with a cargo of cotton and staves, bound to Santanda, put into this port yesterday leaky, having experienced heavy weather. The ship *Marathon*, from Leghorn, encountered on Saturday night, when within 15 miles of the Highlands, a very heavy gale from E. S. E., during which she had a number of her sails split. The brig *Echo*, from Port-au-Prince, when off the Capes of Delaware on the 3d, took a violent gale from E. S. E. to E. N. E. and bearing to S. W., but sustained no damage. Most of the large fleet of vessels that have been detained by the adverse winds proceeded to sea yesterday. The steamer *Borussia*, of and for Hamburg, sailed from Quarantine at 6½ A. M. The *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, also sailed from Quarantine at 8 A. M.

Notwithstanding the fury of the storm, little damage was done beyond the destruction of a few awnings, signs, shade-trees, &c. At Washington Parade Ground four trees were uprooted, and the Democratic Liberty-pole, at the corner of Houston-street and Second-avenue, came down with a crash. A small portion of the Ninth Avenue Railroad depot was also blown over, but the damage can easily be repaired. The streets were never in a cleaner condition.

The Slave-Trade.

"South-street," who keeps a bulletin of the movements of slavers, and reports them through the *Evening Post*, gives the following statements: The *Louisa*, (reported heretofore as having gone on a slave cruise,) has returned from St. Jago de Cuba, and will probably fit out directly from this port. The *Erie*, *Weather Guage*, *Kate*, *J. J. Cobb* and *Thomas Achorn* are all in custody of the United States authorities. At Norfolk, Va., there are the *Triton* and *Storm King* under seizure. The *Falmouth* has sailed for Havana, after "changing hands" in the customary way. The *Kate's* party, it is hinted, know all about the *Falmouth*. The *Cygnet* and *William* are still at Mobile. Capt. BOWEN, who landed 1,300 slaves from the *Sultana*, reported to have been the *Mohawk*, has managed to get out of this port as master and part owner of the ship *Nightengale*. The other owner is a Portuguese merchant, doing business in this City. The vessel has since arrived at Liverpool, (a roundabout way to the Coast of Africa,) and if she takes a cargo, she will carry 2,000 slaves to Cuba. A small brig, formerly schooner rigged, lately sailed from a Southern port for the Coast and a slave cargo. The slaver *Wanderer* cleared from Havana on the 1st of October but on the 27th still remained at that port. The *City of Norfolk*, steamer, has been towed into Havana; the brig *Nancy* has sailed from the same port for a cargo; the *Ardennes* was still there, and the schooner *Byron*, captured by a Spanish war-steamer, was carried in there, having 371 souls on board. The slaver *Lyon*, owned by a Spaniard in New-York, has been sold there. Cuban parties have ordered a propeller from New-York to undertake the same enterprise in which the *City of Norfolk* so nearly succeeded. The proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba is pronounced a "stool pigeon affair."

Chess Contest between New-York and Brooklyn.

A chess match has been arranged between the York and Brooklyn Clubs, and instead of the customary consultation games, the contest will be carried on in the following manner. Each Club has selected six players, who, according to their relative strength, are numbered from one to six. The players whose numbers correspond are to play three games (exclusive of draws) and the Clubs scoring the greatest number of games is to be the victor. The New-York players are: 1. Theodore Lichtenhein: 2. James Thompson, 3. Samuel Loyd; 4. E. Schultz; 5. O. E. Michaelis; 6. Dr. Barnett. The Brooklyn players are: 1. Fred. Perrin; 2. N. Marache; 3. W. Horner; 4. B. Rice; 5. W. Endall; 6. J. Gallop. The match commenced on Friday evening, Nov. 2, at the New-York Club, and will be continued this evening at the Brooklyn Club.

Immense Counterfeiting Operations.

ARREST OF THE PARTIES.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind, Saturday, Nov. 3.

JAMES MCLEAN, Cashier of the Boone County Bank, of Lebanon, Ind., J. B. HUSSEY, ALBERT H. HAGER, MILES A. BIDLEY, and J. D. CHAPMAN, connected with the same institution, were arrested to-day charged with forgery and circulating the money fraudulently issued, and were committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail each. It is supposed that these parties have circulated from $300,000 to $500,000 in counterfeit bills of the Boone County Bank, in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. Forty-five thousand dollars in genuine notes were issued by the Auditor of the State. The spurious and genuine notes are from the same plate, while the Auditor's and Register's names are counterfeited on the former. A. SPOONER, President of the Bank, made his escape from this city to-day. About $100,000 of this counterfeit have been received by the bankers here from correspondents in the West. Several hundred dollars in spurious bills were redeemed at the bank at Lebanon yesterday.

Police Reports.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Mr, Daniel D. S. Hyer, residing at No. 465 Fourth-street, while passing up Mercer, near Spring-street, about 12 o'clock on Friday night, was assaulted by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of $40. Yesterday, Henry B. Gage and Thomas Finnegan were apprehended on a charge of having committed the robbery, and Aaron Clarke, a colored lad, who witnessed the transaction, positively identified them. Both the accused were held by Justice QUACKENBUSH pending an examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESTRUCTION OF A PAPER MILL BY FIRE.—At about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and while the storm was at its height, a fire broke out in the buildings occupied by Messrs. HAMILTON & DONNELSON, at the corner of Carroll and Nevins streets, and the entire establishment, including buildings, machinery and stock were destroyed. The buildings occupied by this Company were three in number, all constructed with wood. One was 30 by 50 feet, three stories high; another was 30 by 100 feet, 25 feet high, and the third was 30 by 40 feet, 25 feet high. The total loss is estimated at $55,000, which amount is covered by insurance in different New-York and Brooklyn offices. The fire is said to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The firemen turned out with their accustomed promptness, and were able to prevent the fire from spreading to adjoining property.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This Church was formally opened for worship yesterday morning. High Mass was celebrated at 10½ o'clock by Right Rev. Bishop BACON, and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS. The music consisted of MOZART'S 12th Mass, under the direction of M. MELVILLE, organist of the church. The solos were sung by the following named artists: ADELAIDE PATTI, Mme. STRAKOSCH, Signor STIGELLI and Signor COLLETTI. During the service the following additional pieces were sung: "Ave Maria," by SCHUBERTH—ADELAIDE PATTI; the "Quis est Homo," from ROSINI'S Stabat Mater—by PATTI and STRAKOSCH; and the Cugas Animan, Stabat Mater—by STIGELLI.

NO FUSION FOR SHERIFF.—A Committee of the friends of Mr. MCNAMEE, Breckinridge candidate for Sheriff, and a similar Committee composed of the friends of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN, Douglas candidate for the same office, were in session nearly all day Saturday, at the City Hall, with a view of making some plan whereby both wings of the party could unite upon one candidate for the office of Sheriff. The friends of MCLAUGHLIN offered to pay all expenses thus far incurred by MCNAMEE and his friends, and a bonus of $5,000, if he would withdraw. Mr. MCNAMEE'S friends spurned the bribe, and refused to treat at all, unless both candidates were first withdrawn. As the friends of Mr. MCLAUGHLIN had no idea of taking him down, in any event, they of course declined.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were only 96 deaths reported to the Health Department during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 14; women, 18; boys, 30; girls, 34; adults, 32; children 64; males, 44; females, 52. There were 14 deaths by consumption, 9 by scarlet fever, 3 old age, 2 from exposure; 60 of those who died were under 10 years of age, and 12 over 50; 74 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: 1st, 2; 2d, 2; 3d, 3; 4th, 3; 5th, 7; 6th, 9; 7th, 5; 8th, 6; 9th, 9; 10th, 13; 11th, 13; 12th, 2; 13th, 3; 14th, 3; 15th, 2; 16th, 9; 17th, 1; 18th, 1; 19th, 3.

ACCIDENT BY THE STORM.—The high wind, Saturday night, blew down a portion of the gable end of a new brick building constructed by Mr. CLARK at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues. The wall fell upon the roof of a cottage house occupied by a Mr. WILSON, and broke through to the second story, a large quantity of debris falling upon a bed from which a babe had been taken less than one minute before. Fortunately no person received the slightest injury. The loss by the accident is about $1,000.

THE LATE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT JAMAICA.—At a Republican meeting held at Jamaica, L. I., Thursday night last, where an address was made by THEODORE TILTON, Esq., Father FARRELL, a Catholic resident priest, much respected in that vicinity, declared in favor of Republican principles. He occupied a seat on the stand at the meeting, and also illuminated his house on the occasion.

ACCIDENT.—PATRICK MCCORMICK, employed in the kindling wood factory at No. 274 Atlantic-street, got caught in the machinery Saturday, and had one of his hands sawed off at the wrist before he could be extricated.

FLUID ACCIDENT.—Mrs. ACOMTANTS, residing on Myrtle avenue near Raymond street, was seriously burned, Saturday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp which she held in her hand.

DROPPED DEAD.—A laborer named JAMES TREMBLE, residing at No. 10 Lawrence-place, on Saturday, while engaged at No. 75 Joralemon street sawing wood, dropped dead. His death was caused by a disease of the heart.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An intemperate woman named ROSE DARLING fell down a flight of stairs at No. 74 Warren-street Friday night and broke her neck.

SKELETON FOUND.—The skeleton of a human being was dug up in Hoyt, near Dean-street, Saturday. It was placed in charge of Coroner HORTON.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth Church was, at an early hour last evening, crowded, packed and filled to overflowing with people, drawn by the various motives of worship, curiosity or habit. The church is always well filled; but the audience last evening exceeded any we have ever before witnessed in that or any other temple of the Lord. Far out upon the sidewalk, blocking up the passage, and attracting continual additions was a pushing, wriggling, tip-toeing crush of humanity vainly endeavoring to gain admittance within the already repleted building, while the outside supports of the windows and the several side entrances to the church were impenetrably lined with eager gazers, who, though they could not hear a word, were, at least, better off than their neighbors who could neither hear nor see.

The near approach of the national election justified the thousands who gathered there, in the expectation that the pastor, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, would express, in some decided and *sui generis* style of matter and manner, his views, preferences and desires therewith connected.

At 7½ o'clock Mr. BEECHER commenced the services by reading a hymn, of which this verse is an exponent, and in singing which the vast congregation joined most heartily:

> "Then shall the Lord a refuge prove
> For all the poor oppressed,
> To save the people of his love,
> And give the weary rest."—*Watts.*

Following which was a very earnest and heart-touching prayer, urging the Divine interference in behalf of the poor and oppressed in this and other lands.

The text from which Mr. BEECHER preached is found in Matthew 22d chapter and 21st verse: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsars, and unto God the things that are God's." He commenced by saying that hostile and opposing forces mutually hating a third party frequently are found united in a simultaneous attack thereupon. In the time of Christ—the time to which the text refers, there were two wicked and corrupt sects—the Pharisees and Herodians, who detested and abhorred, while they also feared the Saviour, whose discomfiture and downfall they desired above all things. So they formed a *Fusion*, swallowing their bitter animosity toward each other, and in a mean, mousing manner, fused in a sneaking attempt to entrap Christ. It was not the first time that the two sides of the Devil have come together and failed to catch what they supposed was between, and if appearances are not very deceitful, it was not the last. [Sensation.] He then detailed the circumstances under which Christ made use of the expression quoted in the text, the plastering and quieting flattery administered by the Pharisees, the well-timed but seducing query put by his enemies, and the significant, simple and unanswerable reply made by the Saviour.

Assuming the ground that duties owed by citizens to God and country are never incompatible, and that the truest piety is invariably coincident with the truest patriotism, he showed the intimate relations which exist between the political and religious duties of a good citizen and that while the creed of a Christian should be "God and his fellow-men, piety and patriotism, country and religion, one and inseparable," he Devil's creed is "religion is religion and politics is politics."

He then considered the several duties owed by Christians to the country in which they live.

The first duty was a *virtuous and upright life*, which was of far more consequence to the general prosperity than people are disposed to believe. It is necessary for one's own happiness, for the comfort and respectability of his offspring, for the cause of God in the world, the integrity of public as well as of private affairs, and on considerations pertaining to the daily intercourse of this life and the vast eternal life beyond the grave.

The second obligation is that of *industry and frugality*, in elucidating which he exploded the theory that a man's idleness and wickedness affected himself alone; but that, on the contrary, as the filling of each individual cell was so much towards the completion of the full comb, so was the special exertion in the lines of industry and prudence, so much towards the general weal and prosperity of the country at large. As well might a rotten plank in the bottom of a ship say its rottenness was of no account to its fellow planks, or a decaying apple in a barrel deprecate the complainings of its fellow apples, as an unworking, idle man think that his lack of industry and attention to business was no loss to the community in which he lives.

Thirdly, we owe an "*unforced and large obedience to the laws of the State in which we live.*" "To this," said he "there is but one exception—and that is when we are directed to commit a sin—*then* we should disobey the law, submitting, however, to the penalty, until the law becomes too onerous, when we should fall back upon the God-given RIGHT of revolution—the absolute right of revolution—which no king or ruler, or convocation of rulers can ever take from a free and an enlightened people. In general cases, indeed in the vast majority of cases, we owe and should cheerfully render an exact obedience to and compliance with the law of the land—for even in Austria there are twenty wholesome laws to one obnoxious one—here in free America, where no tyrant makes our statutes, but where we rule ourselves, we should and do find a much greater proportion of deservedly respected and worthy to be obeyed commands.

Fourthly, We owe *that noble gift—a well trained and well reared household, that will fear the Lord and love their country.* Under which head he expatiated upon the desirability of having an educated and God-fearing youth rather than an uneducated and Devil-serving multitude of children. A man might without doubt secure in an honorable, worthy method, the transmission of his name to generations yet unborn, by the giving of a large and well-planted park to his native town, but how much more noble a gift would be a family of well-drilled, loving and patriotic children, who would delight in honoring the unstained name of their Father, while they obeyed the laws of God and executed righteous judgments among the people.

Fifthly, *A cheerful and hearty participation is the necessary burden of sustaining the Government.* At this point, without gloves, and in the most unceremoniously decided manner, Mr. BEECHER pitched right and left into the members of Christian Churches who shirk jury duty, militia duty, civic duty of all kinds, and the paying of taxes in particular. "As men grow rich they grow mean. Why I know men—pious men—who actually perjure themselves about the value of their property, that they may save what is justly due the City for taxes. They are as *mean* as—well—meanness has tunneled them from end to end, and the biggest one lies through the heart, and the Devil daily runs his trains through and through."

Sixthly, We owe a duty *of maintenance not only of the framework of the law of the land, but of the ideas which are the vital principles of the law.* We have no right, because we are Christians, to spend all our time in praying and reading; we should feel it to be our Christian duty to aid in all good public enterprises; to help make and execute the laws; to attend personally to the selecting and electing of public officers, and in every possible way do all in our power towards elevating the tone of political morals. There are parts of this and the adjacent cities which are literally in the hands of the servants of the devil. Men who but recently from States Prison, having hardly stripped off the striped uniform in which they used to work, attend our Courts and pretend to ponder with justice over the affairs of law and equity. *They* have time to attend to public duties, but Christians have none. You dull, stupid Christians, sit with your prayer-books in your hand continually, or you are bringing to God good gifts, saying we have no time to attend to CÆSAR'—but, I can tell you, God won't have you nor your gifts unless you will take care of CÆSAR too. [Laughter.] It is a notorious fact that we have wicked and corrupt judges on the Bench, and I charge it as a crime upon the churches of the City—upon you—unless you can show that you have done all in your power to avert the terrible fact of the placing into corrupt hands the mighty power now wielded by them. Mr. BEECHER then administered a scathing rebuke to those wicked men who had brought both the State and National Governments to so corrupt and vicious a pass, and scored well the apathetic movements towards reform of the members of our churches, contrasting in a most vivid manner their interest in the movements of GARIBALDI and the fate of Italy with the most vital interests of their mother country. In allusion to the vast extent to which the most shameless and barefaced bribery is carried on in local and more important elections, even amongst men the most respectable and influential, he said "Ah! I knew it—I *knew* it would be so, when ten years ago, the announcement that God's law was higher than a human enactment, was received with shouts of derision and the pointing of fingers of scorn—starting, at the Capital of the Nation, and God knows, echoed chiefly from the very pulpits all over the land." He then reviewed the political happenings and changes of the last thirteen years, recounting with much feeling and vigor the struggles which were made by the early adopters of the Republican faith—of their defeat in 1848—their hoped-for victory and their defeat in 1856, and proceeded thus: Thank God! thank God, we are on the eve of a decisive election—of a struggle which cannot be stayed from a victorious termination. Some dear timid men will say, Oh! my! what *will* happen? What will happen! Well, I'll tell you—(advancing to the edge of the platform with projecting head, each hand supported by a stalwart knee, and with a mirthful expression in his eye,) Well, I'll tell you—NOTHING!! [Sensation.] Don't be alarmed, some of you are selling your stocks and others are melting their silver plate and doing other nonsensical silliennesses. What's the use? I wouldn't melt it *all* if I were you. There will be use for it certainly a week yet! Oh! Why don't you run home, jump into your cradles and let your grandma's rock you? For shame, let babies fear fairy tales and run from the Black DOUGLAS—but let not *men* act so. Take my word for it—all the barking will be done before the election, and there will be no biting after it. [Sensation.] But—*do* take a stand somewhere. Come out and be men. Of all men, these middle men, whose life is their middle—who get kicks and cuffs from either side and praise from none—these are of all men the most miserable and the most detestable. We approach our National election. When the sun of Tuesday goes down, the sun of ages will decline and a new one, with healing in its beams, will arise for the joy of all beholders. I think that after Tuesday, the wheel will have passed the centre; justice, equity, truth, liberty and love, and all of them, will be established forever.

The above is but a brief and necessarily imperfect sketch of a very interesting discourse which occupied an hour and a half in its delivery, riveting the attention of some three thousand people.

City Poor Given up to Dissection by James Lynch.

From the New-York Leader.

All non-professional men who have ever had occasion to visit a dissecting-room, can well understand the intense loathing and horror with which even condemned malefactors shrink from that portion of the death-sentence which delivers over their bodies after execution to be dissected for the instruction of medical students. No sight can be imagined more revoltingly hideous and horrible than the scientific shambles in which human carcases are cut up, disemboweled, torn limb from limb, dissected and tossed from hand to hand by the young acolytes of surgical science. Half a dozen bodies in this way come to be mingled together in one disgusting mass of flesh, bone, tissues, hair and bowels. Different students carry off particular limbs or organs for home dissection; and then the mingled remains are placed in sacks and carted away at midnight, to be dumped out of sight in whatever sinks or holes the surgeons may have selected for this purpose.

Such is a true though brief picture of the fate which awaits all human bodies handed over to surgeons for the instruction of their pupils; and such, we regret to say, was the fate held in reserve for all who died under the jurisdiction of the Almshouse Department of our City while Mr. JAMES LYNCH, now running for the office of Register, was one of the Ten Governors. This charge is of so serious and grave a nature that we have been at special pains to verify all its particulars by affidavit, before either lending our own credence to it or demanding the belief of an astounded and disgusted public. But the evidence that JAMES LYNCH, in company with two of his Associate Governors, did really issue the odious decree for this disposition of the dead, stands and has stood ever since the 3d day of last February, open to public inspection on the records of Bellevue Hospital; and we have further the unimpeachable testimony of Mr. DALY, late Warden of that Institution, that he energetically though vainly remonstrated with LYNCH, at the time of receiving the order, against permitting such "outrages upon the bodies of the dead and the feelings of the living."

The order itself, which we subjoin, is couched in language carefully selected with a view to conceal the full enormity of its meaning. The Warden of Bellevue Hospital is directed, in order to furnish "medical students" with "facilities for instruction" in anatomy, to give up for dissection "all dead bodies, claimed or unclaimed," or as many of them as may be "deemed necessary" by the visiting surgeons or physicians. Of these dead bodies the "Medical House-staff and Medical Students are allowed to make examinations"—this being as delicate a way as possible of informing Mr. DALY, that he must deny Christian burial to all who should die within the hospital, and deliver over their dead bodies to the medical students of New-York for dissection—whether said bodies should or should not be claimed by grieving friends and relatives. Here follows the order given by JAMES LYNCH and his two associates, whose names we omit, copied verbatim from the records of Bellevue Hospital; and after it, in justice to the late Warden, we subjoin his certificate of having protested at the time to Mr. LYNCH against the revolting inhumanity o such a decree:

THE ORDER SIGNED BY JAMES LYNCH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1860.

T. Daly, Esq., Warden of Bellevue Hospital:

SIR: In order to allow [FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION you will permit A POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION ON ALL BODIES, CLAIMED OR UNCLAIMED, if such are deemed necessary by the Visiting Surgeons or Physicians; and under their direction and supervision the Medical House Staff and MEDICAL STUDENTS are allowed to make such examinations.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES LYNCH, Committee

MR. DALY'S STATEMENT THEREUPON.

NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1860, Seventy-first-street.

The order of JAMES LYNCH, GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE, whose signature was known to me, I received in due course of business, and was obliged to comply with the terms, though not without REMONSTRATING ENERGETICALLY WITH MR. LYNCH on the inhumanity of such a proceeding, and THE OUTRAGES UPON THE BODIES OF THE DEAD AND FEELINGS OF THE LIVING, to which it could not but lead.

TIMOTHY DALY,
Late Warden of Bellevue Hospital.

We feel that further comment on this case could only cause unnecessary pain to the surviving relatives and friends of those who may have died under the jurisdiction of the Almshouse Department during the sway of this ruthless decree. We shall, therefore, not cite the particulars of that case in which the pigs of Gowanus Bay were found feeding on the mangled remains of a human body, which was traced back to Bellevue Hospital. In deference to feelings which should be sacred, we omit many of the harrowing details already in our possession, and are content to let the judgment upon JAMES LYNCH be based alone on the intrinsic barbarity and irreligion of this cruel order.

Let it never be lost sight of, that this surrender of the unfortunate dead to the saws, scalpels and dissecting knives of our medical students, was made by JAMES LYNCH almost as the first act of that power which the generosity of the humbler classes had given him. He sought, forsooth, to repay the many thousand working men who had spent their time and zeal, their labor and money in his cause, by handing over to the doctors for the "instruction of their pupils," the dead bodies of all men, women and children belonging to the very class which had endowed him with authority! These are the facts of the case, moderately stated and without coloring. We submit them to the serious and solemn consideration of all who believe that the dead have rights, and that the bodies of men and women are entitled to Christian burial.

Jersey City.

KIDNAPPING.—A man named J. H. HULT was brought before Recorder TILDEN on Saturday morning, charged with attempting to kidnap a young girl in the employ of Mr. CHAZOTTE, merchant, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City. An investigation of the facts showed that the accused was endeavoring to get the girl to leave Mr. CHAZOTTE'S employ, in order, as he alleged, to get larger wages in New-York. The prisoner was discharged on promise of vacating the State.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—Ex-Alderman WM. R. BROWN, having declined the nomination, Mr. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH has received the Fusion nomination for Assembly for the Second Assembly District.

[Advertisement.]

H. R. H., THE PRI[NCE] OF WALES,
AND SUI[TE]
AT BRADY'S NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Corner of Broadway and Tenth-street,
The only Gallery in the United States honored with a special visit by the Royal Party.
Photographs of
H. R. H., THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE,
on view at
BRADY'S GALLERY.
Copies in every style of the art for sale. Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.
The curative properties of this Water are established beyond question. Call and see testimonials from physicians and other respectable individuals.
HIRAM W. BOSTWIC, (late of Corning,) Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings, No. 574 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CAN DYSPEPSIA BE CURED?—Most undoubtedly. HOLLOWAY'S Pills will promptly relieve its most distressing agonies, and their continued use effectually cure the most aggravated cases in four or five days at most. Try them.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS—GAS FIXTURES.—Just out of our factory, an immense stock of new patterns. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's. WARNER, PECK & CO

[Advertisement.]

Last week of the Siamese Twins at Barnum's Museum. Also, last week of "Joseph and his Brethren." All the world will be there to see them.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 3.

FLOUR dull; demand moderate and chiefly local; Superfine, $4 60. WHISKY steady at 16½c. PROVISIONS—The only sale reported is of 40 hhds. Bacon Shoulders at 8½c. Hogs in improved demand for immediate delivery; sales of 1,000 head at 6¾c.@7c., deliverable next week; three houses are packing Pork. LARD is in demand at 10¾c. Money in fair demand, but the demand is not equal to the supply, at 10@12 ₱ cent. premium. Sight Exchange on New-York dull, but in good supply at ½ ₱ cent. premium.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 2.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, at 11c. for Middling.